THE

WESTERN

FARMER AND GARDENER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

Edited by { EDW. JAS. HOOPER, a Practical Farmer,
CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, a Practical Horticulturist

Illustrated by Charles Foster

Vol. IV.

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CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested to let us have their articles as early in the month as possible. All communications should be handed in by the 15th, at the very latest, to insure their insertion in the number for the succeeding month. We are determined to perform our part in the undertaking, in punctually issuing on the first of every month; and it is on this account that we want communications to be sent in at rather an early date, to suit the time of publication. *We* will "never give up the ship," until the elements (the public) which bear her up on the broad waters of society, shall become dried up, and cease to afford the necessary medium through which the vessel can speed on her onward course.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Four Volumes of the Western Farmer and Gardener, illustrated with numerous Engravings, on Copper and Wood, of all kinds of Stock, Utensils, Fruits, Flowers, &c., for $3.

Persons who are now subscribers to the current [4th] volume of the Western Farmer and Gardener, or who may hereafter become subscribers to it, who may wish to have the work complete from the commencement, are offered the back volumes at the above very low rate—viz: Vols. 1, 2, and 3, neatly put up in paper covers, suitable for carriage by mail, for $2, and Vol. 4 (now publishing) for $1; making a complete set of the work (four volumes) for $3, sent free of postage. ☞ Notes of any specie paying Bank in the United States will be received at par.

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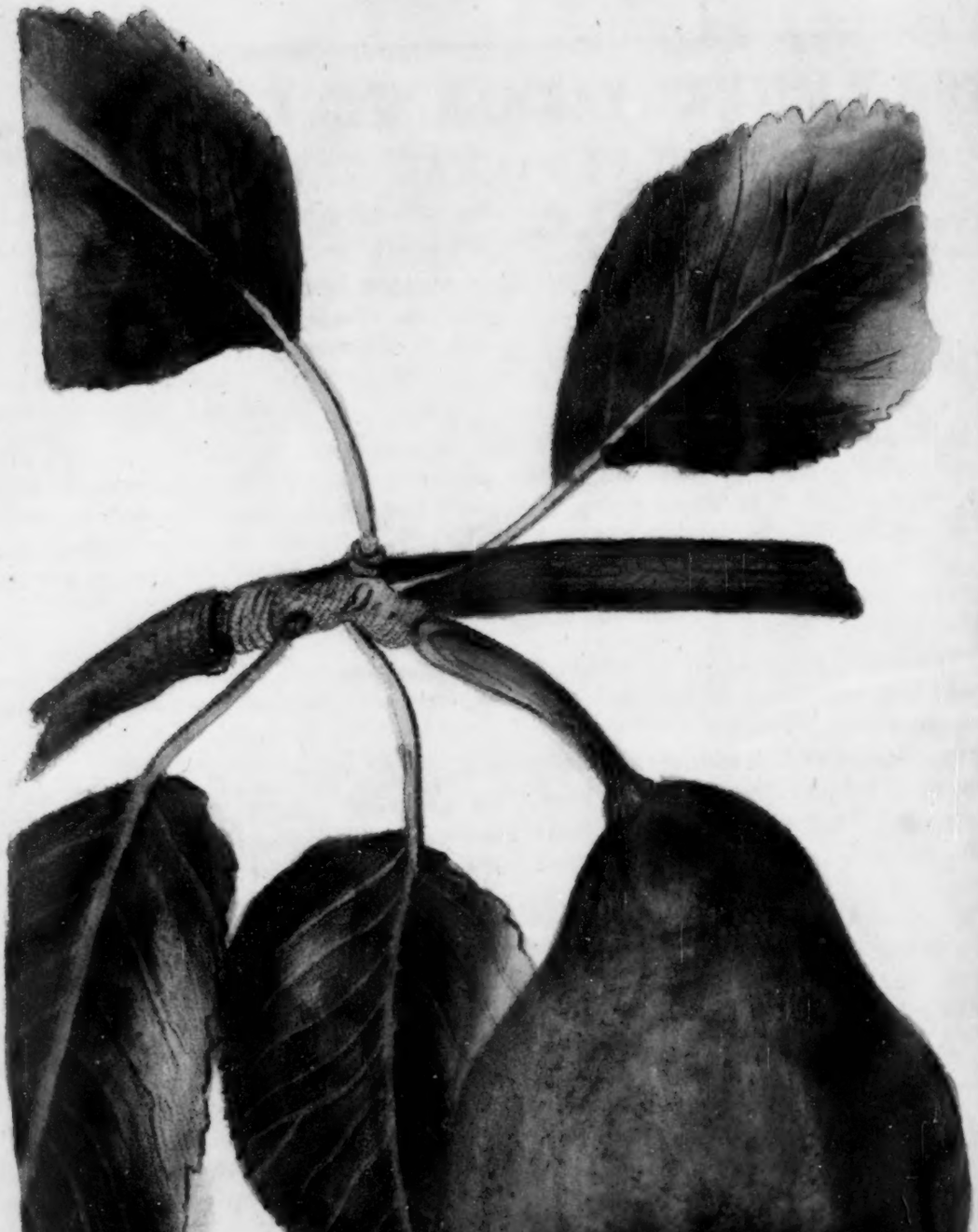
There are a great number of farmers in the whole range of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, who can well afford this. Send in your orders, *with the cash*, and we call upon every farmer, mechanic, working, and reading man, in the country, to improve this opportunity, not only for their own benefit, but, what is the same thing in the end, the benefit of the whole agricultural cause. What say you, brother farmers? Will you aid in this advantageous measure to all parties concerned—it is for your good as much as ours—give us your aid and countenance, and much advantage will be the result. To Agricultural Societies or Clubs, who may wish to give our volumes as premiums, we will deduct ten per cent. from the above prices on any amount ordered. This mode of awarding agricultural magazines as premiums, is becoming to be adopted pretty generally in the East; and what better plan can be pursued, to encourage reading and improvement among the cultivators of the soil? Address,

R. P. BROOKS, *Publisher.*



The Madeleine Pear.

THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER,
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Vol. IV.] Cincinnati, April, 1844. [No. IX.

The Madeline Pear.

Citron des Carmes, *of the French.*

This is an excellent early variety, bearing freely, and when the trees are still quite young. It matures in July, and will keep a short time, if gathered a few days before it becomes ripe.

"Wood, bright, clear reddish brown, with a few prominent pale spots.

Leaves, cordate, ovate, tapering a little to the point; finely serrated, quite flat.

Fruit, middle-sized, turbinate, with a thickening on one side of the stalk, which is about an inch long. *Eye*, slightly hollowed. *Skin*, yellowish green, with a little light bloom upon it, and a slight tinge of red on specimens much exposed. *Flesh*, white, melting, buttery, sweet, and high flavored."

This drawing was copied from one published by the London Horticultural Society, and is rather a large specimen for standards here.

The Bergamot Pear.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, FROM H. W. BEECHER, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

In the list of pears, given by you in the March number of the F. & G., you recommend *Gansel's Bergamot.* I perceive that it is humbled to the list of *rejected* pears, as published by Prince; rejected, I suppose, by the London Hort. Society, although there is an obscure intimation that his list results from his own and Messrs. Kenrick & Manning's experiments, *in part.* Manning speaks of the Gansel B. as having redeemed a bad reputation as a niggard, at Salem.

The pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, is delightfully illustrated in my readings after this pear. I had in my mind concluded not to add it to my selection. Forth comes your Gardener, putting it into a *very* select list, as *the* October pear, although a crowd of competitors belong to that month. Very well, said I, I have blundered in this matter; and resorted to Kenrick. Under the name of *Broca's* Bergamot, he says of it—"Miserably *unproductive*, an outcast here (Boston) on this account;"—with Mr. *Smith* to back him, as authority. (Mr. *Smith* is a convenient man, and it is delightful, occasionally, to meet with the rare name.) Now I swung, like a pendulum, back again, and ticked on the other side. I betook myself next to the English Pomological Magazine, as quoted by Prince, and was again routed and driven off my ground by the following—"This perhaps holds the highest rank among the native English pears, whether we consider its beauty, its excellence, or its *prolific nature.*" And again, "Sometimes it attains a very large size, having occasionally been seen almost a *foot in diameter!*" Prince adds, that it bears slenderly, as a standard, but "affords a tolerably certain crop when trained as an espalier." This materially elucidated the matter.

The writer in Fessenden's Gardener, (I do not know who it is, but he holds a firm pen, and writes just as though he had eaten every pear he speaks about, and would eat any body that disputed him—courteously eat them, I mean,) says, "Broca's Bergamot is one of the finest pears, grown in a sheltered situation, but in exposed ones, its leaves fall, and its fruit is acid." Next, I turned to Prince's Catalogue, for '43—'44, and found it rejected utterly, though "one of the finest pears grown," and "a foot in diameter," and all that!

Almost in despair, I resorted to Manning, and was refreshed by the folowing—"It has the reputation of being a bad bearer, but in gardens in Salem it produces good crops." Pleasingly definite! At last, I fell upon a method of settling the matter by arithmetic, as follows:—Against the pear, Mr. Smith, (though his name is legion,) we will set down only as one, Mr. Kenrick two, Mr. Prince three, Mr. Manning four. For the pear, Pomological Magazine one, Mr. Elliott two; and, as Manning, Prince, and Fessenden give a half *recommendation* too, we will call the three two more. It stands thus—for it four, aginst it four; result naught. Here I am again, pleasantly shut up in this little empty cypher!

Pray, sir, as your list of pears has stirred up all this difficulty in me, will you give me help? In other words, has this pear been proved at the West, and does it prove, in our fine climate, a good bearer? for no doubt seems to exist as to its quality. Truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

(For some remarks on the above article, see page 214.)

Raising Silk.

To exhibit sincerely and practically to the public, our own firm conviction that in a good and airy situation, under proper circumstances, and with a correct system of management, the silk business can be made both successful and profitable to the farmer who has a little spare capital, and a few extra hands in women and children, we intend immediately to commence on our farm, in Kentucky, two miles from Cincinnati, the cultivation of silk on rather an extensive scale. We shall plant immediately about 20,000 of the Morus Multicaulis. We have engaged a gentleman who has, with varied success, employed himself the last five years in attending most zealously, and with much talent, to this business near the city. Within the last three years, he has nearly perfected his system, and has succeeded well in obtaining the most correct knowledge of the surest plan of raising the mulberry, and feeding and managing the worms, &c. We have connected ourselves with capitalists in Cincinnati, who, with ourselves, will most certainly test this matter to its utmost extent. There may be—as there always will be occasionally—some remote cause, of which no one can be fully aware, which may produce failure in this, as in other agricultural crops; but with careful and unremitting attention, with the lights and experience now shed on this business, and by not *crowding* too much in the buildings used for the purpose, we do not doubt for a moment, that we shall be able to prove to this immediate neighborhood, that silk raising can be made by us, in the course of two or three years, a money making concern.

About twelve miles from Newport, at Alexandria, Ky., a Mr. Straube has been carrying on this employment, on a moderate scale, for several years; and for several years he has made an annual sale of from fifty to one hundred bushels of good cocoons. It is needless to speak of other places, both in Ohio and other parts of the United States; it is well known, that for the last few years the silk culture has been gradually improving, and becoming a considerable business.

We have close at hand the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Jackson, at Newport, for the purchase of the raw material, or reeled silk. The elder brother of this firm has lately been to Frankfort, Ky., to exhibit to the Legislature of that State his manufactured fabrics, which, as the subjoined statement from the proceedings of the House will show, exhibit the favorable reception that gentleman met with from the President of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Slaughter, who addressed the Speaker in the following words:—

With the indulgence of the Senate, I would be glad to make a brief statement, before the question of adjournment is put. I was called upon this morning by Mr. Jackson, a citizen of this Commonwealth, now engaged in the manufacture of silk at Newport, and requested, as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to introduce to the notice of the Senate certain specimens of silk fabrics, the beautiful and cheap product of his own industry and skill in the new and interesting business of the silk manufacture. I take great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, in communicating to the Senate the specimens alluded to.

The silk business in Kentucky, from the growing of the mulberry—the rearing of the worm—to the manufacture of the fabric, claims the munificent encouragement of this Commonwealth.

The small bounty extended to the production of the raw material and the manufactured article, also, by the Legislature of last year, is regarded and acknowledged by the friends of the silk culture to be fully adequate to sustain and foster this new and growing branch of our domestic manufactures. The specimens of the fabrics offered to the inspection of the Senate, furnish an omen of the future triumph of this infant interest, and inspires the hope that the future manufacture of silk in Kentucky, will be not only commensurate with the domestic consumption of the article, but supply a large surplus for exportation.

There are countless acres of unappropriated lands in Kentucky, which, though poor and untilled, are nevertheless as well adapted to the growth of the Morus Multicaulis, as are the richer sections of the State to the growth of our great staples. The mountainous regions of our State are greatly propitious, not only to silk culture, but to pastoral pursuits; and the patriotic vision is soon to be realized, when herds

of the fleecy Southdowns will be seen reposing under orchards of the broad-leafed Morus Multicaulis; when the peasant and the ploughman, alike with the rich, will be clad in garments of silk and wool.

We shall report progress in our undertaking, from time to time—whether favorable or otherwise—as we proceed.

E. J. H.

Butter Making in Orange Co. N. Y.

Monroe, Feb. 11, 1844.

Messrs. Editors:—Your November No. reminded me of my promise to detail the Orange County method of making butter, which I will now proceed to do, according to my knowledge of it. I am aware there are hundreds better qualified to give you the requisite information, having had more experience in the business; but, as making butter for the New York market is the most important and common agricultural business of the county, and has been for a long time, all dairy women have arrived to about the same perfection and practice in the art, and the method pursued by all is much the same.

The cows are milked clean, twice a day, at as regular intervals as practicable, into clean, sweet, wooden or tin pails, and the milk immediately strained through fine wire strainers, into tin pans, holding about twelve quarts each, which have been previously scalded and sunned.—Wooden tubs will do, if sufficient pains be taken to keep them clean. The pans are set in a cool cellar free from dust, and remain undisturbed until fit for churning, which will be in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours from the time the milk is drawn—according to the temperature of the cellar, and other circumstances. In large dairies, they churn each milking by itself; in small ones two or more are put together, but this is not so good. Some prefer churning their Friday evening's milk on Saturday; but more leave it until Monday. Sabbatarians must determine that point according to the weather and other circumstances.

The milk is not churned as soon as thick, but should remain in that state about twelve hours. It is then—cream and milk, altogether—emptied up into a churn, and churned with a dasher, until the butter has come and gathered, which generally takes about an hour, more or less. At the commencement, during the process, and in rinsing down, cold water is freely used. When it is churned enough, the butter is found collected into large masses, and the buttermilk free from fine specks of imperfectly formed butter. It is then taken up into a tray, which, with the ladle, has first been scalded, and cooled with cold water. Clear cold water is then freely used in rinsing and washing the butter, until it is entirely cleared of milk. It is then salted. The washing should be repeated when the butter has become harder, if the milk has not been thoroughly worked out the first time.

As soon as it is sufficiently worked, and salted, with clean, fine salt, to suit the taste, it is packed away in firkins, tubs, or crocks, and the air excluded as well as may be; and it is then fit for use or market. I am now using in my family, butter made the fore part of last June, agreeably to the above process, and it is as sweet and free from any bad taste as when first made.

Cows should be kept well in winter and summer. Natural pastures make better butter than rank clover. Wild onions spoil it, and some other weeds give it a bad taste. No one attempts to make butter here except in a cellar; and but few of them are as cool as desirable. The cellar should be easy of access, and have a northern aspect; or, if exposed to the south, it should be well shaded. The earth, if of a right mould, answers for a floor; but flat stones laid down in cement, or bricks, do better. In hot weather, the outer air should be excluded during the day; and a current of dry wind is always injurious, as it toughens the cream so that it will not break up or pulverize in churning.

To know when the milk is in the right state for churning, and to temper it during the process, are the most difficult points to learn, and require

close attention and some practice. Milk always requires water to thin it, which in hot weather should be cold, and in cold weather warm, in order to regulate the temperature. The uniform practice is, to churn all the milk with the cream, as it makes more and better butter than to churn the cream only.

With good cows and a fair season, farmers will sell from one to two hundred weight from a cow, which, with the calves and pork made on the buttermilk, brings from $25 to $40 to a cow.

Dogs and sheep do most of the churning: one good dog or sheep will churn for twenty cows. All who can, avail themselves of water power.

The churns are made of oak staves, barrel shaped, but slimmer. They hold from one-fourth of a barrel to a barrel and a quarter. Firkins hold about eighty pounds; tubs from twelve to sixty. The tubs are sent to market as made, to be used fresh, and the empty vessels are returned to the owners.—Firkins are designed for the fall market. One woman can do the work of a small family and the dairy work for from five to fifteen cows, according to the help she receives from the male portion of the family, and other circumstances.

I might extend these observations indefinitely, but have probably said enough for the occasion. J. B.

Purchase of Farm Lands.

What I desire to suggest on the subject does not relate to the quality of the land, which should be an important subject of examination to every purchaser, nor of its situation in regard to health, nor in the facility of getting to a good market for the sale of the crops raised upon it—considerations which every prudent man should regard in making his purchase; but to the quantity of land, and the circumstances which should regulate it. Most young men who have not been engaged in farming, are desirous of holding "broad lands," and are apt to invest all their funds in land, without reflecting that the land is only *one of the materials* necessary to the profitable production of crops. Agricultural tools and implements houses, stock, and fertilizing substances, seed and labor, are as indispensable as the land itself. Without a moderate surplus capital to obtain these after the land is bought, too much land has been bought, whether it be fifty acres or five hundred. In England this is well understood, and should be on this side of the Atlantic. Even tenants there do not take a lease without ascertaining how much capital will be required to farm, with a reasonable expectation of profit, on rented land. Most of the embarrassments and failures of young farmers in this country, may be traced to this radical error—they buy more land than they have the means or the knowledge to render profitable. Emigrants at the west often lay out their last dollar in land — go in debt for tools, buildings, stock, and even provisions—retain nothing to fall back on, depending on their crops beneath the earth and in the skies, and subject besides to storms, tempests, blights and insects, to pay off all. A single crop fails, and what then? Their land has to be sold for less than it cost; the capital is sunk, and the poor, miscalculating farmer is ruined.

Another error is to depend too much on one kind of production — making it the staple. — When several kinds of crops, such as grain, grass and roots, are cultivated, there is less danger of a total failure. The weather may suit one kind, and not another so well. If the season should happen to be very warm and rather dry, the Indian corn will come in admirably; if it should be wet and warm, the grass will be abundant; if cool and dry, the wheat will yield well; if cool and moist, the potatoes will bring a good crop. But a reasonable variety of staples has relation to the market as well as to the weather—to the sale as well as to the production. Corn or wheat may sell high, and grass, hay and roots low, or the contrary. It might happen that the price of one staple may be ruinously low; but it will rarely happen that the prices of several at the same time and through the season will continue so. Those too low in price for profitable sale, may be, if of a perishable nature, used at home, or converted into fat stock, if they bear a better price, and more of the higher priced articles sold which would have otherwise been partly consumed on the farm, the lower priced now supplying their place.—Variety of crops has also an intimate connexion with the improvement of the soil, by introducing a rotation in the cultivation of the land. Without rotation, enormous quantities of fertilizing matter must be given to the fields, or they will inevitably become sterile. The richest lands constantly cultivated in plants of the same species, or even genus, sooner or later yield up all the food

in the soil appropriate to such plants. Good lands with a proper rotation of crops, require much less foreign aid—the previous crops leaving on the surface and in the soil, supplies of food for the succeeding ones. This is so especially true of the grasses and trefoil plants, among which red clover is perhaps the most valuable, that to cover the fields not in summer cultivation with them is equivalent to a dressing of manure; while they at the same time yield for grazing, soiling or hay, a reasonably profitable crop. While the collection, preservation and application of fertilizing substances should by no means be neglected, the grasses and trefoils afford the least expensive means of fertilizing the soil. The labor, time, and expense of hauling and scattering are all saved. The seed, the seasons and the soil do it all. To keep the fields then not in summer cultivated crops covered with them, is at the basis of good farming. Virgil has said nothing wiser in his Georgics, and there is much wisdom there too, than "Praise a large farm, but cultivate a small one," and more especially if the owner has not an ample surplus capital after purchasing his farm, to enclose, stock, manure and cultivate it well. We incline to think that in nine cases out of ten, the man who purchases one hundred and sixty acres of arable land, would have succeeded better as a farmer, if he had bought only eighty, and applied the surplus otherwise, as indicated above. It is more economical and profitable to purchase and cultivate one acre of land which we make produce 75 bushels of corn and 30 of wheat, than three acres which we make produce only the same quantity. There is less fencing, less expense of cultivation and manuring, less expense in gathering and securing the crop.

Frankfort, Ky. JOHN LEWIS.

Mercer or Chenango Potato.

We copy the following from a communication in the Maine Farmer.

"But has the Chenango degenerated? We answer—yes. The Chenango, when first introduced into this state, was a mixture of two distinct varieties; one kind is always very good and always produces its like, while the other is comparatively bad, and yields after its kind. Every body has eaten Chenangoes, and therefore all know, that some of them, when cooked, are white, dry, and good flavored, while others are very dark blue through the whole potato, watery and strong flavored. The light kind is always fit for the table, and the dark, never. The light kind is the best formed, and yields the best The dark kind does not ripen so early as the light. In the raw state, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish, in all cases, the one from the other; but when cooked or cut, they are easily distinguished. The dark variety has increased upon the light, and being unfit for the table, has caused the Chenango to be less esteemed. As we planted this year but two acres, we concluded to *improve* the Chenango for our own use; and accordingly, when cutting our seed, we rejected the dark kind. The result is as we expected, and is satisfactory. We now know the Chenango can be so improved in a single season, as to be as perfect a variety as ever grew; that is, that every potato of suitable size to cook, will be good when cooked."

Rearing Calves for the Pail.

One of the most convenient and profitable methods of rearing calves when intended for milk cows, is simply, after letting them suck the mother for a day or two, to milk into a bucket two or three quarts of milk, and, after getting the calf backed into a corner, stride across it, inserting the fore finger of the right hand into its mouth, having, if possible, an assistant to hold the bucket for a few days, and pressing its head down with the left hand into it. After a few days, commence teaching the animal to hold its head down into the bucket without your finger being put into its mouth; when, by perseverance and abstinence from nourishment, it can soon be made to drink itself, and thus you may give it skimmed milk mixed with new milk, and afterwards all skimmed milk, without any more trouble than placing the pail or any other vessel before the calf. A little meal or mush may be mixed with the drink in a short time.

This method is not considered by us as likely to hinder the calf in any way from becoming a good cow; indeed, we have never found it to do so, and it is decidedly better to continue the mother a good milker, by regularly milking her to the last drop, as usual, night and morning. We do not think it is necessary to keep the calf very fat, to make great milkers; on the contrary, favoring the secretion of fat we think detrimental to the animal in this respect. We advocate keeping all young stock in good thriving condition; but we do not think it desirable, to have calves intended for milkers in very high condition—particularly as by the above plan you can save all the cream for butter. E. J. H.

High Hill Farm.

Spring-time on the Farm.

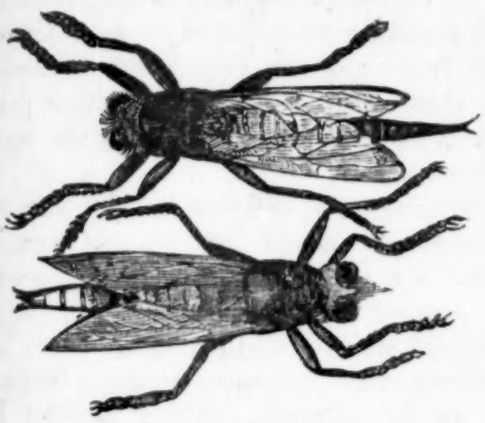
No one can tell, except the zealous, improvement-loving farmer, and the gardener, the pleasurable sensations which the annual return of this delightful season creates in the mind. Even the inhabitant and lover of the city, when he peeps out for a few moments from bricks and mortar, inhales something of the happy feelings which this promise of the year affords; but it would be unreasonable to expect that he whose habits have not been formed in the fields, the gardens, or the woods, should fully appreciate the newly budding, already existing, or expectant utilities and beauties of either the products or the ornaments of those beautiful resorts of nature.

When the severe frosts and rigors of winter are almost lost to memory, and are no longer dwelt on, and are mingled with the unpleasant things of the past, (though not without much of redeeming blessings connected with them;) when the softening breezes from the south have begun to exert their influences long enough, and with sufficient of the gladsome sunbeams, to make the earth pervious to the implements of man; when the forest flowers, at first like "angels' visits, few, and far between," begin to peep from amongst the last year's fallen forest leaves; when the partly red and partly green leaves of the garden rhubarb protrude from the rich ground; when the willow and the elm throw out their delicate buds of tender green—then it is, that the workman in all nature's laboratory experiences his heart to thrill and expand within him; then it is that he joyfully sets to work on his farm and on his garden, to perform the first requisite labors of the commencing season—to manure, to dig, to plough. to plant, to prune, to tie up, to sow, and all the other various details of his business—with a full promise of reaping his future rewards, to heighten the pleasure of his present employments.

We will not say we regret that man should ever be otherwise occupied;—we know that manufactures and commerce are the props of agriculture, as agriculture is the foundation of them: but, if we could picture to ourselves a perfect Paradise in this world, we know not where we should look for it, but in the home and surrounding premises of the industrious and intelligent tiller of the soil. We do not wish to make him an unsocial being; so far from that, we love ourselves to frequently partake of the sociabilities of the city, and are for farmers' clubs and societies to their full extent; but we will hazard thus much in assertion, that if more of the young men who crowd into all the professions till they are crowded out themselves for want of business, had more correct ideas of the dignity of labor, and of the necessarily intellectual requirements in the pursuit of a highly enlightened system of agriculture, it would often conduce much more to their moral, intellectual, and physical well being. But we began to discourse upon spring-time on the farm; if on a man's own farm, so much the better—for he will be much more apt in this case to have a deeper interest in every opening flower and fruit blossom, and to feel a continually increasing gratification in the enlargement of the varieties so endless in nature's lavish hand. He may then endeavor to excel on his grounds the lovely Horn of Plenty, in the first exhibition of the Horticultural Society of the Queen City. And why not? Both pleasure and profit point out the road to an overflowing Cornucopiæ of this innocent description. Every person is at liberty to initiate himself, in a greater or less degree, as a worshipper in the wide spread, open temple of nature's beautiful as well as useful works. Can it be possible that there be any person totally insensible to the first soft influences of Spring in the country? If there be, let him be condemned all his life to see nothing but houses made by men's hands, walk on nothing but hard pavement, and eat nothing but tough radishes, rank butter, and stale green peas!

E. J. H.

The "Bee-Hawk."



Brookville, Ia., Feb. 23d, 1844.

Dear Sir:—Dr. Bevan, in his book upon bees, has enumerated as the enemies of these insects, "various kinds of birds, poultry, mice, wax moths, slugs, hornets, wasps, wood-lice, ants, and spiders;" hence we are justified in believing these to be their only enemies in England. Such, however, is not the fact as regards this country. I herewith send you a couple of specimens, male and female, of an enemy much more destructive than any he has named, excepting probably the wax moth (*tinea mellonella.*)

To what genera or species these insects belong, I know not, having paid but little attention to *book* entomology; and, having no work at hand to refer to, I must leave the solution of this question to you, who, being a resident of the city, can have access to almost any work which you may wish to consult.

This insect (or bee-hawk, as it may be called) is very numerous all through the western country, and may be seen on any sunny day, in the woods, or fields adjoining woods—and especially in the neighborhood of flowers upon which the honey bee feeds. It flies with considerable velocity, and makes a humming noise, similar to the humble-bee, or horse-fly, but much louder. When in search of its prey, its flights are short, lighting most commonly upon the upright stalk of some bush or plant, from whence it watches for its victim. So soon as it discovers the honey-bee in a favorable position, it makes a swoop at it very similar to that of the Osprey, and scarcely ever fails to clasp it with his six long arms, each of which you will see is armed with two long claws similar to those of the hawk. Having thus caught its victim, and knowing that some precaution is necessary, he holds it at arms length, and so far from his body that the sting of the bee cannot reach him. He does not alight upon the bee, but *grabs*, or sweeps it up with his long arms, as he flies past; and thus firmly holds the prey, until a suitable place to alight is found. Preparatory to commencing its feast, it alights, most commonly on a leaf or twig, by suspending its body by the two fore legs, which reach up over and above its back, its body remaining in a horizontal position. With the remaining four legs, it manages the bee with perfect ease and *sang froid*, rolling and turning it in any position it chooses. It commences the repast by inserting its proboscis in the neck of the bee, where it is soft, and easily perforated; whence it sucks all the juices that are palateable, which, as a matter of course, kills the insect. It then turns it over, and inserts the proboscis near the sting, exhausts the honey-bag, and abandons the carcass, to go in search of more.

I have been much astonished, in witnessing the feats of this marauder, at the great ease with which it manages the honey-bee, which, in its arms, has less power than the lamb would have in those of the lion. It feeds upon all the smaller varieties of the apis family, and when these are not to be found, it preys upon the moth, and other winged insects. They are exceedingly voracious, and it is utterly impossible to estimate the vast amount of bees which they yearly destroy. They exist through nearly all the summer months, and continue until cool weather; I think, however, they are more numerous in August and September than any other months.

They always appear hungry, and ready for the work of death, and are much more destructive than the king-bird, in consequence of their great number. They are an enemy against

which the apiarian has nothing to oppose; yet the fact that he has such an enemy, should be made known to him, even if he has no power to defeat its machinations.

I have been much interested in watching this "bird of prey" in its operations, and its wonderful adaptation of structure to its pursuits. Nature, in its smallest works, is as great and magnificent as in those which we term large. There is as much to admire in the mite as in the giant—and the lover of the works of nature is equally interested in all. We can no more comprehend the infinite divisibility of matter, or its ultimate particles, if it have any, than we can comprehend the fulness of infinite extent; why not, then, examine the qualities of the insect of which we have been speaking, or indeed of any other, as carefully as we would those of the lion, the eagle, the hawk, the condor, or any other of the works of God? There is no reason why we should not: let this plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

RUFUS HAYMOND M. D.

For the Western Farmer and Gardener.

Silk Culture.

THE PRODUCTION OF A SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

Messrs. Editors:—Having proven by actual experiments, much to my own satisfaction, the practicability of successfully producing silk by a succession of crops in one season, I have thought proper to call the attention of your readers to the following remarks, which I hope will not be unacceptable.

The fact, that every living creature is by nature provided with a constitution suitable to its condition, I think, cannot be doubted; and, whatever may be the mode of other insects in propagating their species, it is evident that the silk worm, being designed to perpetuate its species by producing a succeeding generation the following year, deposited its eggs in its native state, on the leaves of the tree on which it fed, (the Mulberry being an evergreen in its native country,) exposed to all the vicissitudes of winds and storms. It is therefore found by experience, and reason also declares to us the fact, that they are not calculated to hatch the same year or season in which they are laid—meaning the varieties now cultivated.

Whenever it is intended by any individual, to adopt the plan of raising silk by a succession of crops, he will of course provide a stock of eggs hatched during the previous year, according to the whole succession intended to be adopted. They should be kept in a dry place, in a temperature not above 45 or 50 deg. The necessary quantity of food should also without fail be provided—a half an acre planted in trees (Morus Multicaulis,) at a distance of from twelve to eighteen inches apart in the row, and four feet between the rows, will be amply sufficient for fifty thousand worms in the same year, if planted in the month of March or April, and the season be favorable for the growth of the tree. And so, also, in proportion to a greater or less number of worms contemplated to be raised during the season.

The plan I would recommend to persons of limited means and accommodations, but possessing the necessary quantity of food for fifty thousand worms through the season, is to divide the stock of eggs into four parts, sufficient to hatch 12,500 worms each, and procure one hundred square feet of shelving, on which the stock of eggs may be hatched and fed, with the above accommodations, in the short space of sixty days. The following arrangement is recommended. Divide the shelving into three parts; the first containing ten square feet, the second fifty, and the third of course will contain one hundred square feet. Put out one part of the eggs, and when hatched place them to be fed on shelf No. 1, containing ten square feet. This will afford abundant room during the first and second ages, or till after the second moulting. This will occupy about eight or nine days.

Immediately after the second moult-

ing, place them on shelf No. 2. Six or eight days after this is done, hatch out another parcel of eggs, and place the worms to feed on shelf No 1. The parcel of worms on No. 2, will have passed through their moulting in about fifteen or sixteen days from the time they were removed to the second shelf, and may now be removed to the shelves containing one hundred square feet. In about fifteen or sixteen days more, the worms on No. 3 will have completed their cocoons; and the shelves must then be cleared, and completely cleansed from the filth produced by the worms which have just spun. The worms on No. 2 will take their place, and the third hatching will be removed to No. 2. And so, a fresh crop, by proceeding on in the manner above stated, may be hatched throughout the season for every fifteen days, and the space and accommodations which would be sufficient for any given number of worms may be thus made to afford ample accommodations for four times the number. Thus it will be seen, that those who have but little room, and have no means of procuring help, not only do four times the business they would otherwise do, but will economize in the food for the worms in the same proportion, by taking advantage of the growth of the leaves throughout the season, instead of stripping them all at once.

A CINCINNATIAN.

(To be continued.)

Introduction of new and valuable Seeds in the West.

Strolling the other day into the store of our friend Huxley, on Fifth street, we were much pleased at being shown a number of seeds that have never before, to our knowledge, been introduced into this part of the country. The first article that met our eye was some most large and very plump and round wheat, imported from England, very appropriately called the New White Pearl Wheat, from its strong resemblance in shape to what is called Pearl Barley. It appeared to us to exceed in size and roundness the famous Talavera wheat, well known in England. The next novelty was the Rib or Ray Grass, which is very much used in English sheep pastures, from its great wholesomeness for that animal, being considered to keep them freer from disease than any other feed. Our attention was then directed to the Spring Vetch, a species of early pea, very similar in color, except being smaller, to the Sweet Pea of the garden. This is generally sown with oats—entertwining itself amongst them. The next object was the much valued Scotch Rye Grass, sown with great benefit with Red Clover, both coming to maturity at the same time; yielding from three to four tons per acre in Britain.

Mr. Huxley assured us he had the true Altringham Carrot, which grows to the length of three feet, and more than half a foot in diameter. Also a very fine specimen of the Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip, and the Mangel Wurtzel, for stock.

Now we consider it only justice, in an agricultural paper, to notice those enterprising and useful seedsmen, who, like Mr. Huxley, are introducing from Europe those new seeds which may, in many instances, turn out extremely valuable for the cultivators of this country; and we wish to call the attention of the farming community to the fact, that Mr. Huxley intends to continue doing so, as long as he considers he may benefit the agriculturist thereby.

E. J. H.

American Wine.

The extent to which this business is prosecuted in the valley of the Ohio, particularly in the vicinity of Cincinnati, is, we apprehend, not generally known. It is carried on chiefly by experienced German vine dressers from the valley of the Rhine, who are crowning all the hill tops in the neighborhood of Cincinnati with their vineyards. Mr. Mottier, who has a flourishing vineyard near town, has sold every gallon of his American wine. His crop last year from about four acres, (now in full bearing,) was 1,000 gallons. He has also two or three acres more coming into bearing. His sales, during the last eight months, exceed 2,500 gallons, including some of his previous crops, at 75 cents to $1, per gallon, chiefly at the latter price. He has made and sold, since he commenced business nine years since, 8,000 gallons. He uses no brandy in the preservation of his wine, which is thus the pure juice of the grape.

There are now about three hundred acres in Hamilton county devoted to vineyards, of which something like eighty or ninety are owned by one person. The vineyards at Vevay, in Indiana, below Cincinnati, have long been noted.

Effects of Cultivation—Curious Facts.

The history of some of our commonest agricultural products, furnishes a useful lesson respecting the beneficial effects of careful cultivation. The husbandman may read, in the case of the Potato particularly, not merely the effects produced by accident in the introduction of useful plants, but the vast improvement resulting from judicious culture.

The speech of Col. Knapp, in delivering the premiums awarded by the American Institute to individuals residing in Newark, embraced many curious facts, which will probably be read with profit by intelligent farmers. We quote a few paragraphs:

"Every thing in this country," said he, "has been brought forward by protection. In this bleak clime, but few of the sustaining fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Indian corn, so often considered as native here, was with difficulty acclimated. It was brought from the south, and by degrees was coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude. The aborigines who cultivated it, taught the pilgrims how to raise it; they plucked the earliest ears with the husk, and braided several of them together, for the next year's seed, and their care was rewarded by an earlier and surer crop.

"The pumpkin, brought from Spain, was first planted in Rawley in Massachusetts, and it was several years before it came to a hard, knotty shell, which marks the true yankee pumpkin, such as are selected for the golden pies of their glorious thanksgiving festival.

"Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated. That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall, but the season was not long enough here to ensure a crop. It was then sown in the fall, grew under the snows in winter, and catching the earliest warmth of spring, yielded its increase by midsummer.

"Asparagus, which is now the delight of all as an early vegetable. and for which several millions of dollars are paid our gardeners yearly, is of late culture in this country. At the time of the revolution, asparagus was only cultivated on the seaboard; this luxury had not then reached the farmer of the interior.

"The history of the potato is a singular one. Rees' Encyclopædia states, that the potato was brought from Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh, to Ireland. The writer should have said from South America, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esculent, at that time. It was pointed out to him as a beautiful flower, and its hard, bulby root was said, by the natives, to possess medicinal qualities. He took it to Ireland, where he had estates, presented to him by Queen Elizabeth, and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and softer. The potato in its native bed was a coarse ground nut. The thought struck the phiosopher to try the potato as an edible, and boiling and roasting it, found it by either process excellent. He then gave some of the plants to the peasantry, and they soon became, in a measure, a substitute for bread, when the harvest was scanty.

"The potato was successfully cultivated in Ireland, before it was thought of in England; it grew into favor by slow degrees, and was so little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the New World. It would have been an excellent thing for them, if they had been acquainted with the value of the potato. It was not until 1719, that the Irish potato reached this country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish, who settled in Londonderry, in New Hampshire, brought the root with them. These people found their favorite vegetable flourished well in new grounds. By degrees, their neighbors came into the habit of raising potatoes; but many years elapsed before the cultivation of them was general among the yeomanry of this country. Long after they were cultivated in New England, they were held in contempt, and the master mechanic often had to stipulate with his apprentice, that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An aged mechanic once informed me, that he raised nine bushels, having at that time (1746) a dozen apprentices, but did not venture to offer them a boiled potato with the meat, but left them in the cellar for the apprentices to get and roast as they pleased; he soon found that he should not have enough for seed, and locked up what was left. The next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirty-six bushels; the neighbors stared—but his boys devoured them during the following winter.

"About this time some of the gentry brought this vegetable on their tables, and the prejudice against them vanished. Thus, by degrees, a taste for this food was formed, never to be extinguished. The cultivation of the potato is now well understood—a crop ameliorates, instead of impoverishing the soil, and the culture can be increased to any extent. Thus, by the curiosity of one lover of nature, and his experiments, has a humble weed been brought from the mountains of South America, and spread over Europe and North America, until it is emphatically called 'the bread of nations.' Still the country from whence it was taken, has been too ignorant or superstitious to attempt its cultivation, until within a few years. Now, the lights of science are chasing away the long, deep shadows of the Andes.

"Rice was brought from India in 1721, and cultivated by way of experiment in

South Carolina. It succeeded well, and was, for many years, the staple article of the State. It seems strange, but it is not more strange than true, that a vegetable should have a moral and religious influence over the mind of men. Brahma could never have enforced his code of religious rites, with an hundred incarnations, if India had not abounded in the rice plant. His followers would have become carnivorous, notwithstanding all the rays of his glory, and the awful exhibition of his might, if he had not driven the animals away, and secured the vegetable kingdom for his worshippers. Man is, in spite of his philosophy, a creature of the earth—and in a common measure, like the chameleon, takes the hues of his character from his position, and his food.

"The cotton plant was at first cultivated as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone has made a revolution in the finances of the world. Look at the growth and consumption of it in the United States, and the immense manufacture of it in England, where it cannot be grown, and you will find my assertion true in its most extended sense.

"Until our purchase of Louisiana, this country was indebted to the East and West Indies for sugar. In the country—the thirteen United States—sugar and molasses were made in small quantities, from corn stalks, sweet apples, pumpkins, and maple sugar trees; but all put together, furnished but a small part of the sugar demanded by the great mass of people. Our people are fond of saccharine, or sweetening, to use our peculiar term for it.

"The corn stalk, the pumpkin, and the sweet apple, are given up for sugar or molasses—and the maple tree is falling before the axe, and we must rely on the sugar cane alone, unless we can substitute, as in France, the sugar beet. The culture of the sugar beet has been commenced with us, and probably will be successful."—*Genesee Farmer.*

Montezuma's Gardens.

Extensive gardens were spread around these buildings, filled with fragrant shrubs and flowers, and especially medicinal plants. No country has afforded more numerous species of these last than New Spain; and their virtues were perfectly understood by the Aztees, with whom medical botany may be said to have been studied as a science. Amidst this labyrinth of sweet scented groves and shrubberies, fountains of pure water might be seen throwing up their sparkling jets, and scattering refreshing dews over the blossoms. Ten large tanks well stocked with fish, afforded a retreat on their margins to various tribes of water fowl, whose habits were so carefully consulted that some of these ponds were of salt water, as that which they most loved to frequent. A tesselated pavement of marble enclosed the ample basins, which were overhung by light and fanciful pavilions, that admitted the perfumed breezes of the gardens, and offered a grateful shelter to the monarch and his mistresses in the sultry heats of summer.

But the most luxurious residence of the Aztee monarch, at that season, was the royal hill of Chapoltepee, a spot consecrated, moreover, by the ashes of his ancestors. It stood in a westerly direction from the capital, and its base was, in his day, washed by the waters of the Tezcuco. On its lofty crest of porphyrite rock, there now stands the magnificent though desolate castle, erected by the young viceroy, Galvez, at the close of the 17th century. The view from its windows is one of the finest in the environs of Mexico. The landscape is not disfigured here, as in many other quarters, by the white and barren patches, so offensive to the sight; but the eye wanders over an unbroken expanse of meadows and cultivated fields waving with rich harvests of European grain. Montezuma's gardens stretched for miles around the base of the hill. Two statues of that monarch and his father, cut in *bas relief* in the porphyry, were spared till the middle of the last century; and the grounds are still shaded by gigantic cypresses more than fifty feet in circumference, which were centuries old at the time of the conquest. The place is now a tangled wilderness of wild shrubs, where the myrtle mingles its dark glossy leaves with the red berries and delicate foliage of the Pepper tree.—*Prescot's Conquest of Mexico.*

The Largest Flower.

In 1818, Doctor Arnold discovered, in the island of Sumatra, a flower which he named the Rafflesia Arnoldi, and which an author has called with justice, "the magnificent Titian of the vegetable kingdom." The human mind indeed had never conceived such a flower: the circumference of the full expanded flower is *nine feet*,—its nectarium calculated to hold nine pints,—the pistils are as large as cows' horns, and the entire weight of the blossom computed to be 15 pounds.—*Penny Mag.*

Boston Horticultural Society.

Hold weekly meetings, at which the choicest varieties of fruits are shown.

Nov. 25.—Specimen of a new winter pear was received from Wolcomb & King, of Flushing, stated to have originated in that vicinity—it was thought one of the first class of winter pears.

Dec. 2.—A committee was appointed to receive the amount due from the Mt. Auburn Association, (is this yearly income?)

Several persons exhibited specimens of pears, apples, &c.

Protect your Birds.

To the Editors of the Western Farmer and Gardener.

If the following hints are worthy a place in your valuable paper, please insert them. Every person, with one accord, admits the pleasure derived from the notes of music of the little warblers, as they perch upon the boughs and branches in our lawns and door yards. But there, too generally, the matter ends—without a single thought of their habits or character, except to denounce them for carrying off our fruits, such as cherries, currants, strawberries, and raspberries; and then we wage an unmerciful war with them, without giving them any credit for the good they do us as scavengers. A circumstance which came to my notice in the summer of 1840, called my attention to the subject, and the results are as follows. As many persons will recollect, it was marked as a summer in which the insect commonly known as the caterpillar, on trees, and the cut worm, on the ground, made great destruction in orchards, gardens, cornfields, &c.; and, as I passed through the neighborhood, masses of them met my eyes on every hand. When at home, I examined my own trees and vegetables every day, and, to my surprise, I found but few compared with my neighbors. I very naturally inquired into the cause of the especial favor shown me; and, while in a "brown study" on the subject, I saw a blue-bird on the ground just before me, pick up a worm and eat it; and soon after, it or another caught an insect which was flying in the air. At that moment it occurred to me, that my escape from the ravages of the caterpillars and cut worms might be owing to the circumstance of my not having, for the two previous years, shot, drove, or frightened the birds, or suffered it to be done by others, either in my gardens, lawns, or fields. On the contrary, I put up boxes for them to winter in, and fed them on the ground, encouraging them to become tame, which they do to an astonishing degree. I have continued the same treatment ever since, and the consequence is, I am still free from those troublesome insects, and have the pleasure of the notes of music of my little feathered family, which amply reward me for my trouble.

A case in point occurs to me, which I think is conclusive evidence of the truth of the above position. The circumstances are these: In July last, some friends and myself were sitting in the shade of a tree on the grass, where some old fruit had been suffered to rot, producing worms and insects. While there, a very small bird came near us, and one of my friends picked up a pebble and was about to throw it at the bird, when I requested him to desist, and we would watch its motions, and see what it wanted. Well, it came all around us, and so close that it was between our feet for some time, and kept picking up these worms, and then carried them to its nest, which was on a bush near us, and fed them to its little ones, and its mate, who stayed on the nest, as the little ones were yet too young to be left uncovered; and, on counting them as it had them in its mouth, we found that it picked up fifteen in a few minutes.

But perhaps there are some who will ask if there is not a difference in birds? Some whose acquaintance it would be well to encourage or court, and others that it would be well to drive off, or kill? To such I would say, there is a difference; for instance, the blue-bird, the wren, the lark, and the quail, and several species of tree pecks, (commonly called yellow hammers, tom tits, and the little gray fellow that usually runs all over the trunks of trees, catching insects,) besides many more—all of which subsist entirely on insects. On the other hand, there is the jay, the black-bird, the robin, and the red-bird, which make their appearance with us so early in the spring, that they necessarily destroy more insects as food, before fruit comes forward, than will pay for the small amount of fruit they make use of—as they are not the most destructive to fruit of the feathered family. Next come the brown thrush, and the cat-bird, the greatest lovers of a dessert of fruit, after a dinner of insects! But who could be so cruel as to kill, or even molest, either of them, just for the small crime of eating, or feeding to their little ones, a few of our strawberries, raspberries, currants, or any other small fruit, when we recollect how often they have entertained us with their sweet notes and songs, morning and evening? I think I hear all say—Rather let them live with us, and share the fruits of the land, as there is an abundance for us all, if properly managed. And, as some may ask, what is proper management for them? I will state the course I pursue, and leave them to judge of its correctness. For instance, if my family require the product of four cherry trees, I plant five; and so on, in proportion, of currants, raspberries, strawberries, and all other fruits, and even green peas, (as some of them are fond of peas, such as the jay and the black-bird;) and, in this way, I have a full share for the birds. Besides this, I have a few wild cherry trees, and common mulberry trees, of both black and white, planted out in my fence-rows and hedges, the fruit of which I find the birds more fond of than they are of the garden fruits.

By far the most difficult task, is to guard against a certain class of our citizens, who overrun our fields and lawns, with dogs and guns, hunting down and shooting every thing in their course, even to the little wren and snow-bird. Some of them excuse themselves by saying that they only shoot snipe and woodcock, which do not eat insects; but I know they do not eat fruit, and am sure they cannot live on mud, and of course conclude they eat insects, although

they are not seen to do so. It is also said, that they make no music, and of course are uninteresting, which I heartily admit. And even admitting that they destroy no insects, it all does not furnish a reason for destroying them; but, on the contrary, the noise of shooting, and the chasing of dogs, frightens and drives off all other sorts of birds. To say nothing of the harm done by dogs running over our nurseries and grounds, breaking down the young grafts and vegetables—I think the balance is much in favor of protection to the poor little innocent family of birds. I hope, therefore, that all humane persons, particularly horticulturists, will set their faces against the barbarous and cruel warfare so unjustly waged against this innocent and useful portion of the great creation.

Messrs. Editors, the above crude remarks have been hastily thrown together, without any pretensions to style or manner, in hopes they may enlist some able pen in the cause, by which the subject will receive that justice it so richly merits; and, if I thereby protect or save the life of only one little blue-bird, I shall feel fully rewarded for my labor.

Cumminsville, Ohio. JACOB HOFFNER, JR.

The Dahlia.

The following remarks on this beautiful and incomparable fall flower, are presented with a view to benefit the amateur who has not had experience to cultivate to advantage. To give an historical account of its origin and introduction into the flower garden, at this time, would be superfluous to my design. Having cultivated this plant for a number of years, induces me to give such items of information as I have discovered would be advantageous to young beginners.

The principal reason the Dahlia has not succeeded better in this western country, is that persons having roots are anxious for early flowers, and take the greatest pains to defeat their object. Gardeners, to appease the public wish for early flowers, have been compelled, at the sacrifice of their judgment, to propagate for the sake of selling their plants. It ought to be observed that the Dahlia is a *fall*, not a spring, flower; therefore, it never ought to be planted in open ground before the *last of June*. If the rule I shall here lay down will be followed, there will not be that complaint which has heretofore existed. There is no general rule without exception, for it happens sometimes that early planting succeeds, but only in rainy seasons; for, if planted early, and we have a dry season, the plants will attain their growth in July, or early in August: the consequence is, the plants will be attacked by the red spider. That insect lives and breeds on the under side of the leaves, and the sun burns up the balance; the stem, for want of a proper circulation of sap, perishes at the same time, thus defeating the object so much desired. In late planting, your plants will not attain their growth before the last of August or beginning of September, and then flower, and amply compensate you for your trouble in a rich profusion.

The best remedy I know to destroy the red spider, is whale oil soap—two pounds to fifteen gallons of water, syringed under the leaves as soon as you discover them begin to turn yellow.

TO PART THE ROOTS.

This is the most advisable way to propagate for amateurs. In May, take your roots and plant them in the open ground, leaving the crown, or part where the eyes are situated, out of the ground, and you will soon see them sprout; and, when sufficiently developed, take them up, and divide the root with a knife so as to leave one eye to every tuber. Then put them in pots until the time of planting, and water occasionally just to keep them in a growing state; at the same time, you must be sure to keep your plants out of reach of frost, otherwise you will lose them.

TO CULTIVATE BY SLIPS.

For this mode of cultivating, it will be necessary to prepare a hot bed, in April, of stable manure, in the usual way, as you would to raise early vegetables; and when the heat is about half spent, which will be in about ten days, put in your roots, leaving the crowns above. When your sprouts are three inches long, slip them off with your thumb, or a knife; then, placing your slips in a thumb [two inch] pot, filled with a light soil, and return it to your hot bed, giving plenty of water, and only sufficient air to keep it from damping off. In three weeks it will be sufficiently rooted to be repotted into a large one. In this way you continue as long as your plants will sprout. Plants struck with bottom heat, will never produce such good flowers or such healthy plants as those struck in the open ground.

THE SOIL.

Much has been said and written on this subject. I have found a sandy loam to be the best for general cultivation. The Dahlia, like the Rose, will accommodate itself to almost any soil; still it must be admitted, that *art* will make some difference in its culture, for this reason—if your Dahlias are selfs, that is, flowers of one color, such as Matchless, (Weller's,) Calliope, Countess of Liverpool, Suffolk Hero, and the like, to enrichen the soil a little will make their colors more brilliant. For Dahlias of two colors, such as Alba purpurea, Striata formosissima, Bridesmaid, Maid of Bath, or any variegated flower, if put into rich soil, will make the colors run, that is, they will not be so distinct as if put into soil that is poor. A sandy loam for general culture will retain moisture the longest, which in dry weather is desirable.

After the Dahlias are planted, you will find it of great advantage, for a foot round the plant, to place manure or tan bark on the top to keep the roots moist in dry weather. It would be a great advantage to drive your stakes prior to putting out your plants; by that means, you would not destroy the roots. Never allow but one stem to grow from one tuber.

TAKING UP ROOTS.

In taking up your roots in the fall, it is frequently done too hastily; you will find it of advantage, just before you expect a frost, to take a spade and cut the ends of the tubers. This operation will not affect the flowers or the plant, but will have a tendency to ripen the tubers sooner. When the foliage is black with the frost, cut your Dahlias down to within three inches of the ground, and lay the haum over the root as a protection from the frost. In about eight days after, your plants may be taken up; but be careful and label as you take them up—so doing will enable you to know one plant from the other at any time. Place your roots in a room for about two weeks, to dry; then pack them in a barrel with some hay, and then in a cellar or room out of reach of frost.

In the month of January, if the weather be mild, it will be necessary to examine the roots, and, if mouldy and likely to rot, they should be dried in the sun, and then repacked. In the coldest parts of Europe, it is a common practice to bury the roots in the ground the same as potatoes, a plan I would recommend to persons living in the country, that have no cellar. T. WINTER.

Take every opportunity of setting an ornamental shrub or choice fruit tree about your house or door yard. Now is the time. If you have any taste, you will always rejoice at what you have done.

Extract from the Doings of the Brightish Association.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

"President Sir Grey Raffe read some extracts from a letter from Professor De Lery, stating that he had discovered the skeleton of a male flea in the folds of a mummy cloth. To his great astonishment, he perceived that after a few minutes' exposure to the air it exhibited signs of vitality, and, by a judicious application of animal heat, soon became able to crawl. 'None but such,' he exclaims, 'can form the faintest conception of my feelings, at the moment when my blood first mingled with (possibly) the blood of one of the Ptolemies!'

"The President remarked, that this threw the mummy wheat entirely into the shade.

"Mr. Slick, of Slickville, communicated to the Section some curious facts with regard to the extreme vitality of the American Oak, (*quercus virens*) commonly known by the name of the 'Live Oak. He stated that his friend, Capt. Enoch Brown, of New York, having had his bulwarks carried away, got new ones fixed of this oak, and was astonished, a week after he sailed, to discover young shoots sprouting all around the decks. He took great care of them, and such was the rapidity of their growth, that within one year he cut two top-masts, six main top-masts, a flying jib-boom, and a quantity of smaller spars fit for top-gallant yards, stern-sail booms, &c., all excellent timber. He also states, that the shade afforded the men in the hot latitudes had been of the greatest service to their health, there not having been one on the sick list since the decks were so sheltered. Mr. Slick here presented the President with a walking stick cut from one of the trees.

"The President, after thanking him for the stick and his communication, remarked, that from the appearance of the timber, and from his recollections of that which grew from the horse of the Baron Munchausen, (a specimen of which he possessed,) he felt confident that they were of the same genus!

"The Committee appointed to investigate whether the eyes of apples were sensitive to light, or whether, like those of the mole, they were made for show and not for use—reported, that they had examined many specimens since they had been honored by the commission. They had subjected them to the action of the strongest lunar lenzes, and had also let daylight into many, but were not yet prepared to bring in a final report; and concluded by requesting a further grant of fifty pounds.—*London Punch.*

Seedling Fruits, and Cross Fertilization.

BY E. CARPENTER.

The press of matter compels us to confine this interesting paper to the most important point. Fine varieties of the Grape may undoubtedly be made from the crossing the Catawba, particularly the Monstrous variety, with the Bl. Hamburg, Chasselas, or the Muscat.

I am pleased to see so much interest manifested by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, in bringing into notice such seedling fruits as are worthy of cultivation. I will extract from Paxton's Horticultural Register, Vol. II. page 196, a mode of operation which may not be familiar to all your numerous readers, who might wish to try some experiments of the kind.

"In practising cross fertilization, I adopt the following mode:—After selecting a few conveniently situated branchlets, in different parts of the tree, I remove all the blossoms, with the exception of three or four of the most promising, from which, a day or two before their expansion, I extract the anthers with a small pair of scissors or tweezers, and cover each branchlet with a piece of thin gauze, taking care that no opening be left, by which bees, flies, or other insects, might gain admission, and thereby mar the experiment by bearing to the stigma the pollen of some variety other than the one I may desire to employ. The gauze should also be rendered secure, so that wind may not partially open it, or entirely carry it away. When the blossoms are fully expanded, and the stigma, by bursting, is ready to receive the influence of the pollen, it may be supplied by the application of a flower of whatever variety has been fixed upon as the male parent, and the gauze replaced until the fruit is set. As the fruit increases in size, if more than one or two remain, judge which gives the best promise of attaining perfection, and the rest remove. It will be advisable to distinguish each branch by a label affixed.

"The above, or some such method, alone can determine with any certainty which is the male parent; (or, indeed, there may be many, which, in a great measure, accounts for the diversity of the products obtained from seed of the same individual fruit.) I adopt this same method in whatever experiments I undertake on the hybridization of plants, and am persuaded that, by its adoption, and a judicious selection of the parents, a much increased probability is secured, that the seedling progeny will reward the trouble bestowed."

The remainder of the extract treats at length of the degree of "ramification," or branching, to which various plants must attain before they reach a fruitful state. This may be accelerated, says the article, by pinching off the ends of the branches in the summer, and thus forcing eyes to start into wood. I suggest to Mr. Carpenter, whether the branching, by retarding the downward flow of the sap, does not in some sort explain the fact. It keeps the juices longer under the influence of the sun and heat, thus ripening and thickening them; and deposits the organized matter in the branches, producing fresh buds, instead of its flowing directly to the root. Trees and vines are often made productive by bending the branches, which is only another form of practising the same thing.

C. W. E.

The Primula Auricula.

BY T. WINTER.

This beautiful gem of flora is a native of the Swiss Alps, and is supposed to be a variety with Primula helvetics, Nevis, and Viscosa. Its original color is an orange yellow, not much unlike the English cowslip; not over prepossessing in appearance, unless in its pristine state. It was imported into Europe in the sixteenth century, and was found susceptible of improvement by cultivation. Since that time much care has been bestowed by florists, and the perfection it has attained is astonishing, so much so that it has become one of the leading florist flowers of England; and, instead of the original color, is now one of the most beautiful imaginable. There are catalogues published in London, containing several hundred, with different names, from fifty cents up to fifteen dollars each, depending on their perfection of beauty, and scarcity.

It is a matter of surprise, that this delightful flower is not more cultivated in this country, for any situation that will preserve the carnation through the winter would be congenial to Auricula; indeed I think the carnation the more tender of the two. Being a native of the Alpine regions of Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, it remains dormant through the winter, being entirely covered with snow; therefore, it must be conclusive, that any situation that is a little warmer than the freezing point, is suitable—for instance, a cellar or pit is all the protection necessary. During the months of December and January, they must be kept tolerably dry. In the beginning of February, take some of the soil out of the pot without disturbing the roots, and replace it with fresh; and begin to water moderately at first, and the benefit resulting will soon be perceptible. The best way

to take off the side shoots, is in the spring, when the plants are in flower, as you can more easily mark the different varieties. It is immaterial whether the shoots have any root, for they will soon strike at this season, and the spring following will flower.

In the summer, this plant delights in the shade, and to be regularly watered. The best time to repot is in the month of September, in three inch pots, for this plant will flower better when the roots come in contact with the sides of the pot. The best soil for the Auricula is from the woods, more particularly in the ravines, where rotten wood and leaves are washed with a mixture of sand or fine stone.

From the works published in Europe on the culture of the Auricula, one would suppose it difficult to manage; for the methods advised by different authors (for each advocates a different soil) only mystify and perplex amateurs—consequently, many valuable plants are lost. Reflection should teach us in our experience, that it would be more judicious, in the management of all Alpine plants, to come as near as we can to their native habit in soil and protection. In almost every cottage in England, the traveler's eye is greeted with the Auricula, and it was a gratification to the writer of this article, during a tour in 1837 through that country, to visit a garden in the beginning of May, at the end of which was a stage of these flowers, about one hundred in number. Words could not describe the feelings experienced at that moment, when first presented to view. Being fairly riveted to the spot with amazement and delight; such a sight never before met my eye, and I believe never will again. I had often heard the beauties of this flower extolled, but never before was their splendor realized; and I may say with safety, the recollection will never be erased from my memory, so long as life holds a prerogative here. When I regained possession of myself, and viewed the beautiful color of the various flowers—the black, the brown, the purple richness of the blue, the brightness of the pink, the splendor of the scarlet, and richness of the crimson; some edged with green, some with white, and others with gray; again others with dark ground, with a beautiful white powder sprinkled over the flower, as if the wind itself threatened to waft its delicacy away and destroy the incomparable beauty of the flower—then again the largeness of the trusses, and their fragrance,—all these intoxicated the mind with delight. In that collection, I noticed the "Conqueror of Europe," price fifteen dollars; "Robert Burns," (Campbell's,) eight dollars; "Britannica," (Hodges';) "Ne Plus Ultra," "Champion," "Hero," and many others equally valuable; but these were the most prominent. I have, from that period, been an admirer of the Auricula, and imported many; but, whether from change of climate, want of air, or some other cause, could get but one here with safety, (Tarrant's "Charlotte;") therefore, I have adopted the plan of sowing seeds in February and March. By this means, I have a collection of over seventy healthy plants, and should any prove worthy of propagation, they will be presented to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society for exhibition the ensuing season, as most of them will flower.

This plant is extensively cultivated in England by seeds, by most gardeners and amateurs, and presented for exhibition; and high prizes are awarded to the successful flower. The Lancashire weavers are the most successful Auricula raisers, as it appears from floricultural reports.

To give the reader some little idea of the beauty of this plant, it is no exaggeration when I say, the Auricula is as far superior to the Polyanthus, as the finest Carnation is above the most common Pink. In drawing this simile, I would not wish to be understood to speak in disparagement of the Polyanthus, for I consider it a beautiful flower, and worthy of cultivation by every lover of flowers. About four years since, there was a fine collection of Polyanthus at Martin Schnetz's garden; but of late, it has been much neglected. Whether it is for others of a newer class, or that the taste of his customers has undergone a change, to me is unknown—the latter must be presumed, as Schnetz is known to be a very industrious and enterprising gardener.

Pruning for Fruit.

Read before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

The chief object to be gained by the use of the knife, is an *economy of the sap and fruit-producing juices of the tree.* Old wood, which has done its work, and is mossy and decaying, should therefore, *in every case*, be cut away. Cross branches, which chafe and interfere with one another, should be cut out. Out of the heart or centre of the tree, sufficient should be taken away to leave it open to the sun, and that the air may circulate freely. Keep the tree clear of suckers, and water shoots—they are like some men's children, and eat up the substance of the parent. As a matter of course, see that the head is well shaped and equally balanced.

The proper time for pruning, is a matter of discussion, and open to every man's opinion: my belief is, that the spring, *when the buds first begin to swell*, is, as a general rule, the best season. The sap is then beginning to flow vigorously, and the wound heals quickly. I have known wounds on the apple, of an inch and a half in diameter, to cover completely with bark in one season, when pruned at this time, and later. Trees may be pruned advantageously from this time till they come

into full flower; but, when it is done later in the season, many fruit buds will be destroyed, and, if large branches are taken out, so much sap is taken away with them. Always cut close to the limb or body—the wound heals sooner, and leaves no spur. Where the wound is large, smooth the edges with a sharp knife, and cover it with a thin coating of grafting wax—it will be of great service.

The Apple, produces its blossoms upon wood of a former year, and upon branches two or more years old. These continue in bearing often for several years; they should not, therefore, be shortened, unless when stretching too far, or for some such good reason. In some of the upright growing sorts, it is best to take out the centre shoot, it makes the head more open and spreading.

The Pear, shows its flowers the same as the apple. Some of the varieties incline to run up; they do better then, if headed down when young. In espaliers and dwarf trees, some summer pruning is desirable and necessary. Pinch out with the thumb and finger, (or take out with the knife,) when quite young, such shoots as would otherwise become superfluous and take off the growth of the tree. The shoots intended for fruit should be allowed to grow long, and be shortened, when necessary, in the succeeding spring. A very pretty way of growing dwarf trees, is to head them down, and then train three or four strong shoots round a hoop placed in the middle.

Quinces, to make large and fine fruit, should be kept thin of branches, and free from decayed wood.

The Peach and Nectarine, bear upon wood of the preceding year; rarely upon that which is older. Be careful to keep the trees free from dead and dying wood; prune in the spring, and cut in the young shoots one-quarter to one-third, according to their strength. No trees are more neglected in this particular than these, and none suffer more for the want of judicious pruning.

The Apricot, generally flowers upon wood of the former year, and casually upon spurs. Prune in the spring, from the first to the middle of March, and shorten the bearing shoots one-fourth to one-third. Remove all superfluous wood, and that which is old and useless. This fruit does well trained laterally on walls and fences. Spurs projecting more than three inches rarely ripen fruit: it is too far from the direct flow of the sap; they should be taken out. Trees of any kind, trained in this way, should never be allowed to make a top. The sap flows without obstruction in a direct course and makes all the growth there. Pears, plums, apricots, &c., trained in this way, will show fruit sooner than on standards.

The Plum, bears upon wood of two years old and older. The shoots should not be shortened, but when not wanted, cut out clean; if shortened, too much wood will be the consequence on young trees, on old ones the wounds will gum and spoil.

The Cherry, bears upon spurs of branches two and three years old and more. The branches should not be shortened, as a general rule; when the tree is inclined to stretch up too high, take out the leading shoot at one of the whorls of branches at a height to please the eye. Standards require but little pruning.

The Gooseberry, may be pruned of watery and cross shoots in the summer, with advantage to the present and future crop. In the spring cut out the mossy and old wood; retain of the young wood only the well-ripened, strong shoots; shorten them when long and straggling. The fruit is borne upon wood of the former year, and upon spurs and snags. Ten or twelve shoots are enough for any but strong plants. This fruit is much improved by pruning, as is, also,

The Currant, which requires much the same treatment.

The Raspberry. All the old canes should be taken out in the spring, if not done before. The fruit is borne upon wood of the preceding year's growth; and, if that which has borne is cut away immediately after the crop, the young shoots will be much stronger. Three, four, or five canes to each stool, according to its age, should be selected and shortened to three, four, or five feet in height, in the spring, the rest cut clean away.

I may state here, in a few words, the objection to fall and winter pruning. Then the tree is dormant, and the flow of the sap sluggish; wounds made then do not, therefore, readily heal, and the severe cold, acting upon the unprotected wound, deadens the bark on its edge; it then never heals properly, and very often decay succeeds, and the tree is ruined.

CH. W. ELLIOTT.

Walnut Hills Nursery, Cincinnati.

To Correspondents.

We wish our friends would give us the results of their experience—as concisely as possible, but fully. We do not want to theorize altogether; and can only do so with any good, upon their facts. There is scarcely any person engaged in farming or gardening operations, who could not give us something interesting and useful to the public. We are daily adding to the list of valuable contributors, and invite all; reserving, of course, the privilege of condensing when obliged.

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

Saturday Morning, March 2d, 1844.

Met this morning, in Mr. Parkhurst's room, at 10 o'clock. The President not being present, first Vice President, Dr. Flagg, took the chair.

A motion was made and passed, that when we adjourn, it shall be for one week.

Notice was given by Mr. Ernst, that Mr. Downer, of Mass., had directed some grafts to him, and that they would be distributed next Saturday. Mr. Ernst also laid on the table some grafts from Mr. Darst, of his seedling plum.

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's books and vouchers, report that they find every part correct, and recommend a vote of thanks to the Treasurer for his past services. Report accepted.

This motion was seconded, put, and carried. The Treasurer's accounts exhibit a balance on hand, of $576.75; being $16.75 more than has been received from admission fees during the past year: showing the extraordinary fact, that the Society has supported itself since its origin entirely by its exhibitions and sales of flowers and fruits.

Some conversations ensued, upon the proper disposition to be made of the balance on hand, it being recommended by several that the same be placed on interest; by others, that measures be taken to build, or lease permanently, a Hall for the Society's use. The whole subject was postponed for further consideration.

Mr. Anthony offered a communication, signed by Dr. Kirtland, upon the subject of grafting the cherry and grape; this paper having been sent to the Secretary by Bela Latham, one of our corresponding members, as useful information for the members. It was, on motion, referred to the Council, to print or not, at their option.

On motion, the chair was directed to appoint a Committee of ten, to nominate suitable persons to be balloted for as officers of the Society, at our annual election. The chair accordingly appointed that Committee.

A copy of the charter, recently granted, having been laid on the table, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, Brigham, Ewing, and Frazer, were appointed to examine its provisions, and report at the next meeting.

Voted, that the charter be published for the information of members.

The President laid on the table some grafts of a pear received from W. B. Chamberlain, of Warsaw, Ky., accompanied by a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, on file.

Another communication from Mr. Chamberlain, requesting information concerning an apple called Rock Rimmon, was read. The apple is supposed to be the same as the Geneating. Information was requested from those who might know any thing about it.

The following persons were elected resident members:—Benjamin Bowers, of Montgomery co.; Jno. R. Jackson, of Delhi; Jethro Mitchell, Cincinnati; John Sykes, do.

The following were chosen correspondents:—Ebenezer Putnam of Salem, Mass.; W. B. Chamberlain, of Warsaw, Gallatin co., Ky.

Grafts of Darst's seedling plum, and of a valuable pear from W. B. Chamberlain, were distributed.

Adjourned to Saturday next, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Saturday Morning, March 9, 1844.

An adjourned meeting was held this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Committee appointed to examine the provisions of the charter recently granted to this Society, reported verbally by their Chairman, Mr. Frazer, that it appeared to involve the personal liability of the directors, and possibly of the members; whereupon a discussion arose upon the expediency of accepting it, the members generally being averse to receive it under these conditions. Voted that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of E. B. Reeder, seconded by S. C. Parkhurst, it was unanimously voted not to accept the charter.

A communication was read from Mr. A. Hoffey, of Philadelphia, presenting a copy of the Orchardist's Companion.

The following persons were elected resident members:—D. E. A. Strong, of Cincinnati; John C. Jeffries, do.; Jacob Wolf, do.; Thompson Leas, Lewisburg, O.

The following corresponding members were elected:—Henry B. Curtis, of Mt. Vernon, O.; Levin L. Shreve, Louisville, Ky.; Hamilton Smith, do; Henry O. Brown, Cynthiana, Ky.

A suggestion having been made, that the trees belonging to the Society can be pruned to advantage, and thus furnish scions for members, it was voted that Dr. Mosher, J. D. Saunders, Jacob Hoffner, and Jno. Sayers, be a committee to prune the trees properly, and bring the scions for distribution at our next meeting.

Mr. J. R. Place, of Camden, O., presented a specimen of a very large native sweet apple, raised in his neighborhood, with an offer of scions.

W. Orange presented several fine specimens of apples—pippins and greenings—measuring thirteen inches in circumference; with scions of the same.

A box of scions was received from Samuel Downer, of Boston, comprising some of the choicest fruits raised in that quarter. Among them were the following:—

Plums—Red and Yellow Damask, Bingham's Green Gage, Bleeker's Gage, Scarlet Gage, Golden Cloth, Bolmer's Washington, Williams's.

Pears—Bartlett, Heathcote, Dix's Seedling, Andrews', St. Ghislain, Cushing, Urbaniste.

Apples—Snow, Ramshorn, Nonsuch, Porter's Sweeting, Pumpkin Sweeting, Wales' Pie, R. I. Greening, Sopsavine, Williams.

Cherries—Downer's Late Red.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Samuel Downer, A. Hoffey, and W. Orange, for their liberal donations.

The Society went into an election of officers and committees, when the following resulted:

For PRESIDENT, R. Buchanan, unanimously elected.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—M. Flagg had twenty-six votes, elected *first*; E. Brigham, twenty-one votes, elected *second*; A. H. Ernst, nineteen, Geo. Graham, nineteen, E. B. Reeder, five, D. Loring, three—no election. Upon a second ballot for third Vice President, A. H. Ernst had eighteen votes, elected *third*; Geo. Graham, fifteen votes.

TREASURER.—S. C. Parkhurst, unanimously, twenty-one votes.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—J. B. Russell, unanimously, twenty-one votes.

RECORDING SECRETARY.—Jno. G. Anthony, fifteen votes, elected; John Lea, three votes.

LIBRARIAN.—J. L. Campbell, unanimously, sixteen votes.

COUNCIL OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Jacob Hoffner, Eden B. Reeder, David Loring, Geo. Graham, J. D. Saunders, A. H. Ewing, John Frazer.

The Committees chosen were as follows:—

Library Committee.—J. P. Foote, J. A. Warder, J. B. Russell.

Flowers.—T. G. Lea, E. Brigham, G. Sleath, D. Ross.

Vegetables.—J. G. Anthony, J. Bates, C. Duffield, Geo. Hill.

American Wines.—D. B. Lawler, S. E. Foote, M. Flagg, Jacob Resor, E. Brigham.

Decorative Committee.—T. Winter, C. Foster, J. Brace, S. S. Jackson, J. Frazer.

Synonymes of Fruits.—S. Mosher, John Sayers, Jno. Lea, C. W. Elliott, R. Buchanan.

Merits of Fruit.—A. H. Ernst, J. E. Mottier, W. Orange, Geo. Graham, John Lea.

Floral Calendar of Native Plants, for April—at Cincinnati.

BY T. G. LEA.

The month of March was of a mild temperature, and favorable to an early and progressive vegetation, until the 17th, when a sudden change occurred, and the day after snow fell an inch deep, and ice formed; the thermometer falling the following day or two as low as 20°. Such chilling weather has checked the development of leaf and flower buds, and may retard the flowering of some of the species enumerated in the last number of the Western Farmer and Gardener, for March, and bring them into the earlier part of this month. In a climate so variable as ours, no certainty can be attained in making out in anticipation a list of plants, that may bloom in a next ensuing month. April, often in this vicinity, is as profusely decked with the beauties of Flora as the month of May; and the warm rains and sunshine then give such life and vigor to vegetation, as to make it almost seem to grow under one's eyes. Every bud and young shoot is eager to throw open its green leaves and its colored petals, exhaling a freshness peculiar to this season. Organization and life exist in all their fibres, and it does not require a very lively fancy to imagine that their tissues may have a kind of sensibility of their own perceptive of genial influences. However that may be in regard to the plants themselves, their influence on our minds and hearts must be all for good. Carlyle says, (making a few mere verbal changes,) "When we know better than we knew before that a lily of the fields is beautiful, do we not know it as an effluence of the Fountain of all Beauty; as the *handwriting* made visible there of the great Maker of the Universe? It has sung for us, made us sing with it, a little verse of a sacred psalm—Essentially so."

The plants now familiarly described in this list, with the exception of Caltha palustris, may be found within two miles of the city.

PHLOX DIVARICATA. *Divaricate Phlox.*—Root, creeping; the stems are about ten to twelve inches; numerous, spreading, leaning, or sometimes lying on the ground, with the branches erect. Leaves sub-ovate, sessile; the upper ones distant. The flowers are in a small, terminal, loose cluster, or panicle; the corolla purplish blue, salver-form, with a tube about three-fourths of an inch long, slightly curved. Plenty on wooded hill sides. Grows well in the garden, and, being the earliest flowering species, is deserving of cultivation.

CORYDALIS AUREA. *Golden Corydalis.*—The stem is much branched and diffuse; eight to twelve inches high. Leaves, many parted; the divisions on petioles, and pinnatifidly cut; the lowermost leaves are numerous and on long petioles. The flowers are in racemes, and are small. The corolla is a bright yellow, consisting of four petals, one of which is produced at the base into a spur. A very pretty plant, and worth cultivating. Found on hill sides below Millcreek.

THALICTRUM DIOICUM. *Dioicus Thalictrum.*—Root, of many coarse fibres. Stem, twelve to eighteen inches high, a little branched above. Leaves, ternately or triternately divid-

ed; leaflets, roundish, cordate at base, obtusely lobed. The flowers are numerous on the male plant, small, on a somewhat large panicle in small clusters, with numerous stamens having long filaments. The female plant has fewer flowers. This is a very pretty species for the garden, particularly the male plant, with its many gracefully pendant staminate flowers. On the sides of the hills, below and above the city.

Uvularia grandiflora. *Large Bell-wort.*—Stem, twelve to fifteen inches high, forked near the top. The leaves are perfoliate, (the stem passing through them,) two to three inches long, and about half as wide as long; acute at the apex. The flower is deeply six-parted, an inch or more long, of a pale yellow color; it is pendulous, and near the fork of the stem. The segments of the flower are commonly curled or a little twisted, and, when the plant is young, the leaves have a wilted look. It grows much larger after flowering, and would scarcely be known as the same plant. Rich woodlands below Millcreek.

Dielytra canadensis. *Squirrel Corn.*—Root of rounded, reddish-yellow tubers, with fibres below. The leaves are radical, ternately divided, and much dissected into narrow segments; scape six or eight inches high, bearing four to six flowers near its summit. The petals are four, the outer ones produced at base into straight rounded spurs. The flowers are white, slightly tinged with purple. This beautiful plant has the rare quality, among native ones, of being very fragrant, the odor resembling that of the hyacinth. It is plenty in rich woodlands.

Saxifraga virginiensis. *Early Saxifrage.*—Root with numerous fibres. Leaves radical, commonly broader towards the summit, and tapering at base into the petiole, thick and dentate. Flowering stem, six to ten inches high, much branched at the summit, bearing numerous small white flowers in little dense clusters. Not a frequent plant—it grows on the brow of the hills beyond the reservoir. Grows well in the garden.

Senecio obovatus.—Stem, a foot or more high, and branched at summit. Leaves, the radical ones thickish, often purplish, rounded or broader at summit, and narrowed abruptly at base into the petiole. The stem leaves are few, oblong, and pinnatifid. The flowers are compound, bright yellow, half an inch or more in diameter, terminal on the slender branches of the stem, forming a somewhat level top. Rough hill sides below Millcreek. Succeeds well in the garden. Another species much resembling this, (*S. Aurea,*) grows in wet meadows, and flowers a few weeks later.

Caltha palustris. *Marsh Marigold.*—Stem, about eight inches high, thick, and juicy. Leaves, large, roundish, cordate at base; the radical ones on long petioles, those on the stem smaller, on shorter petioles. Flowers, bright yellow, about an inch in diameter. Grows in bogs and wet meadows. The young herbage before flowering said to be good, when boiled, for "greens;" when older, there is good authority for believing it to be acrid, and very injurious to cattle that eat it.

Meconopsis diphylla. *Ohio Celandine.*—Stem, twelve to sixteen inches high. Leaves, large, glaucous beneath, pinnatifidly divided into about seven segments, the radical ones on long petioles, the two cauline ones above on shorter petioles. Flowers, three to five, on peduncles in the axils of the upper leaves, about one and a half inches in diameter, of a bright yellow color; petals, four; stamens, numerous. It has a yellow juice. Plenty on the first hill below Millcreek, and in rich shady woods.

Trillium sessile.—Stem, six to nine inches high. Leaves, three at the top of the stem; sessile, broad, ovate, often blotched on the surface. Flower, closely sessile at the base of the leaves, erect, consisting of six segments, the three inner ones dark purple, or chocolate color. Common in shady woods.

Viola cucullata. *Hooded Violet.*—Stem, none. Leaves, cordate, acute, the angles at the base often curled in. The peduncles arise from the root, are five or more inches long. Flower, blue, or violet color. Plenty in meadows and grassy copses. Another species, (*V. Palmata,*) resembles this, except in the leaves, which are lobed. It commonly grows in woods.

Viola pubescens. *Pubescent Violet.*—Stem, erect or leaning, six to ten inches high, hairy. Leaves, broad, cordate, acute, coarsely toothed; the lower ones on long petioles. The corolla is yellow, with a short spur. In woods and meadows. There are three other species native here.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris. *Shepherd's Purse.*—This very common plant is much used for "greens," when young. The radical leaves are pinnatifid, the stem ones sessile and sagittate at base. Flowers, small and white. It flowers through the summer. Very plenty in fields meadows and road sides. Said to be introduced.

Collinsia verna. *Vernal Collinsia.*—Stem about a foot high, branched above and sometimes from the base. Leaves, distant, opposite, or verticillate, toothed or entire, broad at base, narrowing to an obtuse point, sessile on the stems, and the lowermost ones on petioles. Flowers, four to six in the axils of the upper leaves on spreading peduncles, nearly an inch long, each terminated by one flower; corolla, parti-colored, blue and white, two lipped, the upper lip bifid, the lower trifid. This is an annual, and succeeds well in the garden, where it deserves a place for its very pretty and modest appearance.

Delphinium tricorne. *Three Horned*

Larkspur.—Root, tuberous. Stem, twelve to eighteen inches high, not branched. Leaves, three to five, on long petioles, five-parted, with the divisions again cleft. Flowers, in a long raceme, blue, and sometimes whitish, with a long spur behind. The seed vessels are three, somewhat arched and spreading. A handsome plant; and, in favorable situations, the raceme is a foot long, with fifteen to twenty flowers. Plenty on hill sides, in open woods below Mill-creek.

Uvaria Triloba. *Papaw*, or *Custard Apple.*—A small tree, ten to twenty feet high. Leaves, large, broader above, and tapering at the petiole. Flowers, solitary on the branches, appearing before the leaves; petals, dark purple. The fruit is three to four inches long, yellow, very fragrant, esculent. This fruit would, perhaps, improve by culture.

Æsculus glabra.—*Fetid Buckeye.* A small tree, about thirty feet high. Leaves, palmate, consisting of five leaflets. Flowers, in a thyrsus; petals, four, yellowish white; stamens, nearly twice the length of the corolla. Fruit, prickly. In woods; not so frequent here as the next species.

Æsculus flava.—*Sweet Buckeye.* A large forest tree, attaining the height of eighty feet or more, with a proportionate diameter. Leaves, palmate, with five leaflets, sometimes seven. Flowers, in a thyrsus; corolla, various hues of orange or yellow; stamens, a little shorter than the unequal petals. Fruit, large, smooth, two to six seeded. Frequent in the woods. The wood is much used for making bowls. The buckeye is often taken for the emblem tree of Ohio; a more useful one might be selected, but, if it must be a buckeye, this species should be the one. There are but these two native to the State.

Hydrastis canadensis. *Yellow Root—Yellow Puccoon.*—Root, of many fibres, from a fleshy yellow tuber. Stem, six to twelve inches high, not branched. Leaves, two to three at the summit of the stem, broad and lobed, the upper one sessile; peduncle, about an inch long from the base of the upper leaf, bearing a single white flower, with numerous stamens. The fruit is succulent, compound, roundish, and of a purple color. The leaves increase much in size after flowering. Rich woodlands.

Cercis canadensis. *Red Bud—Judas Tree.*—A small tree, ten to thirty feet high. Leaves, wider than long, cordate, smooth, and strongly nerved. The flowers appear before the leaves, in numerous little clusters on the limbs. The corolla is a bright purple. This tree has a handsome appearance, clothed with its purple flowers; and, when in leaf, and afterwards, with its numerous pendulous legumes tinged with purple, it is still beautiful. Not unfrequent in woods and copses.

Scilla esculenta.—Root, a bulb deep in the ground. Leaves, five to ten, very long, and narrow at the base of the stem. Stem, naked, (scape,) twelve to eighteen inches long, along the upper half of which is the raceme of flowers. Corolla, blue, of six spreading petals. This is among the handsomest of our native plants, and succeeds well in the garden. It can be transplanted in the early part of this month, if carefully taken up, and will come into bloom. Its bulb is esculent, being a kindred species of the *Scilla Kamas*, of the Rocky Mountains, which, Mr. Nuttall says, affords a large portion of their food to the Indians, and is their substitute for bread, either eaten "as a boiled vegetable, or mashed and pressed into cakes." In the Kamas Prairie he saw many thousands of acres covered with it. Our species may be found in the meadows along Mill-creek, and on the hill sides beyond.

Cornus florida. *Dogwood.*—This beautiful little tree, not uncommon in woodlands, is so well known as hardly to need description. The flowers are terminal, having an involucre of three inches or more in diameter, composed of four leaves, which are white tinged with red, and notched at the apex; within this is a dense cluster of the true flowers, of a greenish yellow color, and small. Dr. Bigelow, in his Medical Botany, speaks highly of the bark of this tree as a tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, resembling in its effects Peruvian bark. It is used with advantage in intermittent and remittent fevers. The old and dried bark is preferable to the fresh. A preparation has been made from it called Cornine, analogous to Quinine.

Geranium maculatum. *Crow-foot—Crane's-bill.*—Root, thick and knobby. Stem, twelve to eighteen inches high, branched at the summit. The leaves are spreading, palmately divided into lobes, the radical ones on long petioles; on the upper part of the stem they are on shorter petioles. Several peduncles, two to three inches long from the base of the upper leaves, bear about two flowers each. The petals are five, spreading, purple. The capsule is terminated by a long straight beak, from which comes the common name, Crane's-bill. The root is medicinal, being, according to Dr. Bigelow, "one of the most powerful astringents we possess." It is a perennial, and succeeds in the garden.

Grafting Wax.

It is much better to spread it with a brush upon white muslin cloth or stout paper, than to use it in the mass. Cut this into strips of one-fourth to one-half an inch in width; you may then use it for a band on the graft, and it will not cover your fingers with wax.

C. W. E.

The Bergamot Pear.

See Mr. Beecher's Letter, on page 193.

This pear has not, to my knowledge, been fruited here. The reasons of my putting it down as good, are, that it is the only fine pear that I have met with for sale, in any quantity, in the New York market. It bears well on the banks of the Hudson—Mr. Downing is in its favor—and Mr. Prince has, *upon referring* to his *notes*, since his attention has been called to it, found that he was mistaken. I have no doubt of its proving productive and perfect here.

C. W. ELLIOTT.

The London Horticultural Society's Catalogue, Mr. Beecher will perceive, is being republished by us. C. W. E.

Calendar of Work---April.

GREEN HOUSE.

As every plant that has life will now be showing signs of growth, all ought to be well supplied with the necessary elements for growth —earth, air, and water. No plant that has started to grow should be allowed to flag, for want of water, at this time of the year. Let there be little or no fire heat to the green house. Propagation should go on by all the methods in use. Attend to cuttings. The three great requisites for success, are air, heat, and moisture. A good deal depends on making and putting in the cuttings; but nothing will do, if constant attention is not paid to the above three requisites. Geraniums, Cinerarias, Calceolarias, &c., require abundance of air and water. Fuchsias should be repotted, in rich, rather stiff soil. Watering with manure water is very beneficial. All succulents, such as Cactuses, Crassulas, Mesembryanthinums, Aloes, &c., require constant watering, and full exposure to the sun. Camellias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, &c., that are growing, should be abundantly watered and syringed once a day, if out of flower. A shady position is the best for them. Fumigate with tobacco once a week, to keep down the green fly—it multiplies now by thousands a day. Syringe often to destroy the red spider. Examine often leathery leaved plants for scale and mealy bug; rub them off with a blunt stick, and dust the plant over with sulphur. Order is nature's first law; attend to it; remove all dead branches, decayed leaves, withered flowers, &c. Keep the paths in the green house free from spades, trowels, broken pots, sticks, and pieces of twine—a Queen City green house keeper should look to it!

FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow all kinds of annuals, for a main crop and succession. If the March frosts have injured the half hardy annuals sown early, sow over again. Biennials and perennials should be sown immediately. Carnations and Picotees should be attended to; train the flower stem neatly to small sticks, and tie with neat twine, not with shreds of old handkerchiefs, as is often seen about the city. Chrysanthemums should have a good situation, and be well watered, to have them healthy to propagate from—it is absurd to expect healthy offspring from sickly parents. The latter end of this month, or beginning of May, is the best time to propagate them.

Walks, beds, and borders, should be put in order immediately. Pay particular attention to walks; there is nothing so offensive as to see garden walks covered with all sorts of litter—along with wheelbarrows, shovels, hoes, rakes, &c. Walks should be swept at least once a week, and always kept clear of odd rubbish.

Plants in pits, cellars, &c., such as Oleanders, Oranges, Myrtles, Hydrangeas, Crape-myrtles, should now be taken out, shifted into rich earth, placed in a warm, sunny corner, and watered over the tops, to imitate showers of rain. Plants in sitting-rooms should have their leaves cleaned with a sponge, and every advantage taken of a shower of rain to expose them out of doors. All bulbs should be planted by the middle of the month — Tiger-flower, Tuberose, &c. Divide and transplant hardy herbaceous plants as soon as possible.

Never shoot or frighten away any birds that come into the garden; they are of great service.

D. Ross.

Work for April.

Get all your ground prepared in this month if it be possible, and plant seeds of esculent roots. Transplant from the hot beds in the latter part of it, into the open ground. Get your trees planted in the early part of the month, so that they may get well settled before the dry weather comes on. Prune fruit trees, if not already done. Strawberry beds should be raked off, and new ones formed. Sow salt on the asparagus beds, and renew with a little fresh earth. In the latter part of the month, sow annual flower seeds in the open border; and cabbage, celery, etc., for the fall crops.

C. W. E.

Wild Flowers,

Are now showing themselves in abundance; a very beautiful addition to the garden is a bed of them, and it may be made now. Mr. Lea's article will be prized by every one who cares for these things. C. W. E.

Names.	Wood.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Stone.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	Remarks.
72 Kirke's, ...	s.	p.	round.	1	sep.	1	T.	b. m. Sept.	Excellent.
74 Large Green Drying,	s.	g. y.	round.	1	adh.	1	K.T.	m. e. Sept.	Tree vigorous; a moderate bearer; fruit as large as the Washington, and when perfectly ripened, is exceedin rich.
77 Magnum Bonum, Red. Impériale. Red Imperial. Impéria.e Rouge. Dame Aubert Violette. Florence.	s.	p.	oval.	1	sep.	2	K.	Sept.	
78 Magnum B., White, Yellow Magnum Bonum. Dame Aubert. Dame Aubert Blanche. Dame Aubert Jaune. Grosse Luisante. Impériale Blanche. Egg Plum. Wentworth. White Holland. White Mogul.	s.	y. w.	oval.	1	adh.	2	K.	Sept.	
79 Mirabelle, . . . Mirabelle Petite. Mirabelle Jaune.	d.	y.	roundish. obovate.	3	sep.	1	P.T.	m. Aug.	Esteemed for preserving; flesh of an Apricot color.
Mirabelle Tardive, .		p. y.	oval.	3	sep.		P.	b. Sept.	
80 Morocco, . . . Black Morocco. Black Damask. Early Morocco. Early Black Morocco. Early Damask.	d.	p.	round.	2	adh.	2	T.	b. Aug.	
81 Muscle, ...	d.	p.	oval.	2	adh.	3	K.	b. Sept.	Used for stocks.
82 Nectarine, . . . Caledonian. Howell's Large. Peach. Prune Peche, (of some.) Jenkins's Imperial.	s.	p.	roundish.	1	adh.	1	T.P.	b. Aug.	A good bearer.
84 Nonesuch, Lucombe's	s.	g. y.	round.	1	adh.	2	T.	e. Aug.	Resembles Green Gage, but not so rich.
87 Orleans, ... Red Damask. Monsieur. Monsieur Ordinaire.	d.	p.	round	2	sep.		K.T.	m. e. Aug.	Abundant bearer; good for kitchen use.
88 Orleans, Early. . Grimwood's E. Orleans. Monsieur Hâtif. Monsieur Hâtif. de Montmorency. New Early Orleans. New Orleans. Hampton Court.	d.	p.	round.	2	sep.		K.T.	b. m. Aug.	Same properties as the preceding but earlier.
90 Orleans, Wilmot's New Early, . . Wilmot's Orleans. Wilmot's Early Orleans. Wilmot's Large Orleans.	d.	p.	round.	2	sep.		T.K	b. m. Aug.	Extremely like the Early Orleans.
92 Perdrigon, Blue, . Perdrigon Violette. Brignole Violette.	d.	p.	oval.	2	adh	1	T.P.	e. Aug.	This and the White Perdrigon furnish the Brignole Prunes.
93 Perdrigon Violet Hâtif Perdrigon Hâtif. Moyeu de Bourgogne.	d.	p.	roundish. oval.	2	sep.	1	T.	m. Aug.	
94 Perdrigon, White, Perdrigon Blanc. Brignole Maitre Claude. Prune Peche, (of some.)	d.	y.	oval.	2	adh.	1	P.	e. Aug.	
0 Peter's Large Yellow,	d.	y.	oval.	2	adh.	2	T.	e. Aug.	Bears considerable
96 Précoce de Tours. Violet de Tours. Noire Hâtive. Early Violet. Perdrigon Violet, (of some) Blue Perdrigon, (ib.)	d.	p.	oval.	2	adh.	2	T.K.	b. Aug.	resemblance to the Green Gage, but is not so good.
97 Queen Mother, . Pigeon's Heart. Damas Violet.	s.	p.	round.	2	sep.	1	T.	Sept.	A very good small plum.

Names.	Wood.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Stone.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	Remarks.
98 Quetsche, . . .	s.	p.	oval.	2	sep.	2	P.K.	Sept.	Bears well in this country; in Germany much cultivated for the purpose of drying, forming an article of commerce, the German Prune of the shops.
Common Quetsche.									
Zwetsche.									
Zwetschke.									
Quetsche Grosse.									
Prune d'Allemagne.									
Quetsche d'A. Grosse.									
German Prune.									
Turkish Quetsche.									
Leipzig.									
Early Russian.									
Impératrice Violette, (of many.)									
Impératrice Violette, Grosse, (ib.)									
Sweet Prune.									
Damask.									
Damas Gros.									
Damas Violet, (of some.)									
Damas Violet Gros, (ib.)									
104 Quetsche, Saint Martin's, ...	s.	y. w.	heart-shaped.	2	sep.	1	T.	e. Oct.	Very rich; tree bears well as a standard.
106 Reine Claude à Fleurs Semi-doubles, .	s.	y. y.	round.	3	sep.	2	T.	Aug.	A variety of Yellow Gage.
Dauphin à Fleurs Semi-doubles.									
A Fleurs Doubles.									
A Fleurs Semi-doubles.									
Double Blossomed.									
107 Reine Claude Violette	s.	p.	round.	2	sep.	1	T.	b. Sept.	Succeeds as a standard; a good bearer; fruit very rich.
Purple Gage.									
Violet Gage.									
110 Royale Hâtive, . .	d.	p.	round.	2	sep.	1	T.	b. m. Aug.	Very rich.
Miviam.									
111 Royale de Tours, .	d.	p.	round	1	adh.	1	T.K	b. m. Aug.	
113 Saint Catherine, .	s.	w.	obovate.	2	adh.	1	T.P.	m. Sept.	Good bearer; excellent for preserving.
117 Sharp's Emperor, .	d.	r.	oval.	1	sep.	2	T.	e. Sept.	Stone tender.
118 Stoneless, . . .	d.	p.	oval.	3			K.	b. Sept.	Kernel destitute of stone, enclosed, in a roomy cavity, by the pulp of the fruit only.
Sans Noyau.									
Jean Morceau.									
122 Victoria, Denyer's	d.	r.	oval.	1	sep.	2	T.	e. Sept.	Resembles Sharp's Emperor.
Virgin,	s.	p.	roundish.	2	sep.	1	T.	b. Sept.	Resembles Reine C. Violette, but is not quite so rich.
123 Washington, . .	d.	y.	roundish oval.	1	sep.	1	T.	Sept.	Tree vigorous; bears well as a standard; fruit large and handsome.
New Washington.									
Franklin.									
Bolmar.									
Bolmar's Washington.									
126 Wine Sour, . .	d.	p.	roundish. oblong.	3	adh.	1	P.	m. Sept.	Excellent for preserving.
Rotherham.									

The only difficulty in getting good crops of this delicious fruit has been to protect it against the attacks of the fly, (curculio,) which stings and deposits its egg on the fruit. I was assured, when at the east, last fall, that salt proved efficacious. Sow it in the spring, a few handfulls under the tree, wherever the fruit could fall: it is believed to be fatal to the larvæ, and that the instincts of the fly will lead it to deposite its eggs in some more favorable position.

C. W. E.

Spring Garden Nursery.

[illegible]

[illegible] proprietor avails himself respectfully call the attention of the public to the Western establishment, as now embracing almost every thing worthy of cultivation in the Standard Lists, in the ornamental department his stock is large and various. [illegible] of Standard trees, consisting of the [illegible] varieties of the Pear and Apple sorts [illegible] Apple trees are large and well grown. [illegible] stock of Cherries is large and of the [illegible] from six to eight feet high, [illegible] which may be had on applica- [illegible] or by letter (post paid).

All orders enclosing the cash or satisfactory reference will be promptly attended to [illegible] through the Post Office, or on personal application at the Nursery.

Every thing for a distance packed with [illegible] and delivered in the city without charge.

Address H. ERNST.

DAVID RIGGS,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

From Philadelphia,

[illegible] method of informing the owners of sick, that he has located himself in Cincinnati, and is prepared to take charge of [illegible] diseases [illegible] his profession will [illegible] satisfaction to those who [illegible] with [illegible]. He is [illegible] the practice of some [illegible] to cure all sorts of In- [illegible] but as his object is per- [illegible] and the establishment of [illegible] into [illegible] and matters [illegible] with the [illegible] to be pursued as may [illegible] him to the confidence to [illegible] of the vicinity. The pro- [illegible] No more [illegible] said [illegible] tendering his services [illegible] VETERINARY [illegible] corner of Western Row and [illegible] Cincinnati.

[illegible] indeed all [illegible] of the [illegible] intended to accomplish with [illegible] and judgment.

December 14, 1843.

WALNUT HILLS NURSERY.

(NEAR CINCINNATI.)

This establishment contains all the leading [illegible] of Apples, Pears, Cherries, [illegible] Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, &c., and the desirable new varieties are practically examined as soon as they are tested in the best Nurseries at the East. Every tree has been grafted or budded by the subscriber, and cultivated with the greatest care; great certainty is therefore insured, and every tree sold will be warranted, and sold at the lowest prices.

The [illegible] of the Nursery is a northerly one, and the soil of moderate richness: this insures a hardy and healthy tree, which thrives when transplanted into common situations. [illegible] may be made of Robert Buchanan, President of the Horticultural Society, and many others.

Trees [illegible] be carefully packed and shipped to any part of the country, delivered in Cincinnati free of expense. Orders addressed to the Cincinnati Post Office, or left at Mr. Parkhurst's Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

CH. W. ELLIOTT.

Also, an extensive variety of fine, large, and healthy fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery selected and [illegible] by C. W. Elliott, from the best Eastern Nurseries. The selection [illegible] most of the finer varieties which are [illegible] yet common here. All orders addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

WM. B. JACKSON & BROTHERS,

SILK MANUFACTURERS,

NEPONSET.

Cash paid for cocoons and reeled silk.

[illegible] cocoons and reeled [illegible] manufactured on commission, [illegible] sewing silk, dresses, hand- [illegible] silk, etc., on the most reasonable [illegible] terms.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Corner of Fifth and Main Streets, [illegible] Fifth street.

This well known [illegible] and [illegible] by Lewis (for the [illegible] years) by the subscriber, and [illegible] no exertion will be [illegible] make the House comfortable in all its various accommodations.

[illegible] the present proprietor,

JOHN NOBLE.

Cincinnati, February 1st, 1844.

ROSES AND SHRUBS.

The following assortment of Roses and Ornamental Shr
is selected from the largest and best stocks in the eastern n
series, and is for sale at low prices, by C. W. Elliott, at S.
Parkhurst's Seed Store, Lower Market street, Cincinnati.

ROSES.

Grand Triumphant,	fine dark crimson and purple.
St. Francis,	fine dcuble.
Imperial Superb,	dark crimson.
Belle Aurora,	fine rose.
Carmine Brilliant,	large, deep red and crimson.
Painted Damask,	pale blush and rose.
Striped Damask,	very beautiful.
Ranunculus,	small and beautiful.
Domino,	dark crimson.
Grand Monarch,	fine, dark crimson.
Relours Purple,	shaded very double.
Charming Purple,	
Viola Datum,	
Bromley,	fine rose.
La Belle Louisa,	fine marbled rosy.
Polivites,	fine dark purple.
Belle Violette,	" " "
York and Lancaster,	striped beautiful rose and white.
La Cerisette,	hybrid, superb, cherry colored purple shade
Miralba,	hybrid, dark purple, beautiful.
Victor Tracy,	hybrid, rich, very dark crimson.
Tresarian,	hybrid, deep red, fine.
Favaricus,	hybrid, full deep rose, perfect fine.
King of Prussia,	very dark crimson shaded, cup, very double
Russelliana—Scarlet Greville, or Cottage Rose,	purple changeable.
Edinberger,	
Gen'l. Thiara,	hybrid, excellent, dark purple.
George the Fourth,	hybrid, crimson purple, superb.
Hybrid Blanche,	white, superb, cup.
Chatelaine,	hybrid, cup, bright crimson, fine.
White Four Seasons,	very fine.
Riego,	hybrid, superb, cupped, very double.
Roi des Hybrids,	extra fine, compact flower.
Crimson Boursalt,	fine climber.
La Touterelle,	beautiful, light purple, curiously shaded.
Ne Plus Ultra, or Pallagi,	hybrid, superb, brilliant cherry color.
Moss Roses,	fine, blush white.
Multiflora,	blush, double.
"	rosy white.
Microphylla,	bright rose.
Maria Louise.	

NOISETTE ROSES.

Lamarque,	*Cup*,	greenish white, superb.	Cerise,	*Expanded*,	reddish purple.
Superba,	"	delicate pink.	Dometrius,	*Cup*.	white shaded pink.
Agrippiana,	"	bright crimson.	La Cherie,	*Expanded*,	rose fine.
La Biche,	"	pale blush.			

SHRUBS.

Spirea, Opulifolia—or Guilder Rose Spirea.
" Corymbosa—clusters flowering.
" Sorbifolia—early sorb leaved.
" Hypericifolia—St. Peter's Wreath.
Rhus Cotinus—Venetian Sumac, or Purple Fringe Tree.
Syringa Persica—Persian Lilacs.
Aristolochia sipho—Dutchman's Pipe, or Brithwort, (curious.)
Wistaria—or Glycine.
Laburnum—Golden Chain,
Double Flowering Cherry.
Loniceras—Tree Honeysuckle.
Ring Willow.
Halesia tetraptera—Silver Bell.
Ptelea trifoliata—Hop Tree.
Cornus Mascula—Cornelian Cherry.